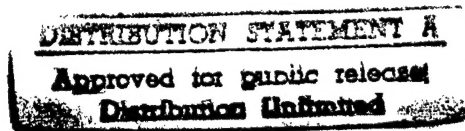


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27 February 1984



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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27 February 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

PRC TV REPORTAGE ON MOURNING FOR ANDROPOV

[Editorial Report] HK141514--Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11, 12, and 13 February carries reports on PRC leaders' condolence message on the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov; China's decision to send Vice Premier Wan Li to attend Andropov's funeral; PRC leaders visiting Beijing's Soviet Embassy to extend condolences over Andropov's death; Wan Li leaving Beijing for Andropov's funeral; foreign leadership condolences on Andropov's death; and Chernenko's election to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At 1100 GMT on 11 February, the station, during its regular evening news broadcast, shows a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes a condolence message from PRC President Li Xiannian and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 11 February. After all domestic news items are broadcast, there is an announcer-read report on the condolence message lasting 1 minute (the text of which is carried by Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service, filed as HK110744).

The announcer-read report is followed by a 1-minute filmed report on a short account of Andropov's official posts. The filmed report contains newsreel clips and photographs of Andropov.

At 1100 GMT on 12 February, during its regular evening news broadcast, the station carries an announcer-read report on China's decision to send Vice Premier Wan Li to Moscow on 13 February to attend Andropov's funeral. The report, which lasts less than 1 minute, is treated as the station's fourth domestic news item (as covered by a XINHUA English report filed as OW120710). After all domestic news items are broadcast, the station gives as its first international news item a 1-minute filmed report showing Soviet leaders Chernenko, Ustinov, Gromyko, and others paying their last respects to the remains of Andropov in an unidentified hall in Moscow "yesterday," according to the announcer. Only Chernenko is mentioned by name.

On 13 February, during its regular 1100 GMT newscast, the station presents a female announcer reading the news headlines in which she includes PRC Vice Premier Wan Li's leaving for Moscow to attend Andropov's funeral. The newscast shows a 2-minute filmed report on "PRC Vice President Ulanhu" visiting Beijing's Soviet Embassy to extend condolences on Andropov's death on the morning of 13 February. This filmed report, which is treated as the sixth

domestic news item, opens with a long shot of a flag flying at half-mast at the top of a building identified by the announcer as the Soviet Embassy. The camera cuts to show Ulanhu, "NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Geng Biao," and "State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian" shaking hands with Soviet Ambassador Shcherbakov in a room of the embassy. The film then shows: a flower-bedecked portrait of Andropov, which is flanked by a wreath from the NPC Standing Committee and a wreath from the State Council in the mourning hall of the embassy; the three Chinese leaders "standing in silent tribute in front of the portrait of Andropov"; Ulanhu writing in the mourners' book: "Deep condolences over the death of President Andropov"; and Ulanhu sitting at a long table in a room of the embassy and speaking with the Soviet ambassador in the presence of Geng Biao and Wu Xueqian. The station's seventh domestic news item is a 2-minute filmed report on Vice Premier Wan Li leaving Beijing for Moscow on the afternoon of 13 February to attend Andropov's funeral. The film opens with a shot of Wan Li entering a room at Beijing Airport. It then shows Wan speaking to many reporters in the room. While Wan is seen speaking to the reporters, the announcer summarizes Wan's speech (report from XINHUA English filed as OW130644). Next, the camera cuts to show Wan Li walking on the tarmac of Beijing Airport in the company of "Vice Premier Yao Yilin," "State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian" and Soviet Ambassador Shcherbakov. The film then shows: Wan Li shaking hands with Yao Yilin, Wu Xueqian, the Soviet ambassador, and two unidentified Soviet Embassy officials on the tarmac; Yao Yilin shaking hands with the Soviet ambassador on the tarmac; Wan Li walking up the ramp of his "special plane" with the assistance of an unidentified man; Wan Li standing at the entrance to his plane and waving farewell; Yao Yilin, Wu Xueqian and the Soviet ambassador standing on the tarmac and waving farewell; and the special plane taxiing along the runway.

The 1100 GMT newscast's second international news item on 13 February is a 1.5-minute filmed report on foreign leadership condolences on Andropov's death. The film contains the following seven segments:

Segment 1 shows Moscow's Red Square and a mourning hall in Moscow. A male voice is heard saying in English: "Portraits of Andropov dominated Moscow's Red Square." Then, the station's announcer says: "Following the death of Soviet leader Andropov, some countries' heads of state and leaders have expressed condolences."

Segment 2 shows U.S. Vice President George Bush standing in front of a plane and speaking to reporters (date and place not given). The announcer says: "U.S. President Reagan has decided to send Vice President Bush to attend Andropov's funeral, and has said that he is prepared to hold talks with Moscow's new leader. Bush has described his trip to Moscow as a turning point in U.S.-Soviet relations."

Segment 3 shows U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz leaving the "Soviet Embassy in the United States" and boarding a limousine which is parked outside the embassy "last Friday." The announcer says: "U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited the Soviet Embassy in the United States on the evening

of last Friday to express condolences. He also passed on to the embassy a U.S. Government letter, expressing the United States' willingness to make concerted efforts with the Soviet Union to avert the disaster of a nuclear war in the world."

Segment 4 shows British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher speaking with several children and accepting a bouquet from an old woman in an unidentified place (date not given). The announcer says: "British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher expressed regret at Andropov's death. She also decided to attend the Moscow funeral with the British Foreign Secretary."

Segment 5 shows "Cuban leader Castro" standing in silent tribute in front of a portrait of Andropov in a hall of the "Soviet Embassy in Havana last Saturday." Castro is then shown writing in a mourners' book. During these shots, the announcer is heard saying: "Cuban leader Castro last Saturday visited the Soviet Embassy in Havana to express condolences."

Segment 6 shows "Polish leader Jaruzelski" shaking hands with an unidentified official "at the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw." (date not given) The announcer says: "Polish leader Jaruzelski visited the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw to express condolences on Andropov's death."

Segment 7 shows "Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone signing his name to the mourners' book in Tokyo's Soviet Embassy on the day before yesterday." The announcer says: "On the day before yesterday, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited Tokyo's Soviet Embassy, signed his name to the mourners' book, and stood in silent tribute in front of a portrait of Andropov."

After the above 1.5-minute filmed report, a female announcer is seen and heard reading a 12 February "XINHUA report" on French President Mitterrand's 12 February television talk on his plan to hold talks with "Andropov's successor." During the reading of this report which lasts less than 1 minute, a photograph of Mitterrand is shown.

After all international news items are broadcast, the 1100 GMT newscast on 13 February shows sports items. At approximately 1128 GMT, the television station breaks off in the middle of a sports item to give a "XINHUA report" on Chernenko's election to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A female voice is heard reading the following "XINHUA report": "According to XINHUA, TASS reports that at an extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held in Moscow this morning, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was elected the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." During the reading of this report which lasts less than 1 minute and is the newscast's last item, a color photograph of Chernenko standing in an unidentified mourning hall is shown.

CSO: 4005/371

SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO DESCRIBES ARREST OF SOVIET SPY

HK010749 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 84 p 7

["Newsletter from Sweden" by reporter Liu Xumin [0491 4872 3046]: "How a Soviet Spy Was Caught"]

[Text] Stockholm, 25 January--On the evening of 20 January, a tall middle-aged man carrying a briefcase was walking toward the passport inspection counter in the waiting room of the Oslo Airport. Suddenly, two plainclothes policemen went up to him, blocked his way, and arrested him.

The man arrested was Arne Treholt, head of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of Norway. He was carrying classified documents in his briefcase. At the time, he was going to take a plane to meet a Soviet spy in Vienna. After he was arrested, he confessed his espionage. It turned out that he had been a Soviet spy for as long as 15 years and had provided the Soviet Union with classified documents on many occasions.

This was the biggest case of espionage cracked in Norway since World War II. Treholt had successively been private secretary to the Minister of Maritime Law, state secretary of the Maritime Law Ministry, and counsellor of the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations, and had studied in the National Defense Institute.

The whole of Norway was shocked by the news that Treholt was a Soviet spy. In the past few days, there have been many reports on this case by various newspapers. The Norwegian Government held an emergency meeting and after the meeting, Prime Minister Willoch said that the case puts a severe strain on Norway's relations with the Soviet Union for which the Soviet Union itself must take full responsibility.

The influence of this case is not limited to Norway alone. Since students of Norway's National Defense Institute visited Denmark and Sweden last year, military authorities there are worried that this Soviet spy may have reported to the Soviet Union the military secrets to which he has had access. This has also caused uneasiness in the NATO headquarters in Brussels. People are worrying that Treholt may have had access to most confidential documents including minutes of talks held by NATO defense ministers. The Norwegian authorities are investigating the extent of damage to the country's interests

and security caused by this traitor. According to reports, what the people are worrying about most is that he may have betrayed the national interests when he held talks with the Soviet Union to define the demarcation line in the Barents Sea in his capacity as state secretary of the Maritime Law Ministry. It is believed that the temporary agreement on fishing zones reached between Norway and the Soviet Union is greatly to Norway's disadvantage.

In engaging in such criminal activities, he was bound to give himself away. Several years ago, when he was holding a post in the permanent Norwegian delegation to the United Nations, he came under suspicion. Since then, Norwegian security departments have had him under strict surveillance. After he returned to Norway in 1982, he asked to study in the National Defense Institute. All students of this institute are senior military and government officials selected by the government and they have the opportunity to gain access to important secrets. In order to round up the whole gang of Soviet spies and to prevent rash acts which would alert the enemy, the Norwegian security departments agreed to let him study at the institute. At the end of last year, his transfer to the post of head of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry was also a trap set by the security departments. The purpose of doing so was to let him further expose himself in order to get more conclusive evidence. According to reports by Norwegian newspapers, Norwegian security departments were positive that the contents of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's talks with the Norwegian Foreign Minister after Shultz had held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko were certainly targets for this Soviet spy. Therefore, a dragnet was spread, into which this Soviet spy, who had been well under cover, finally fell.

According to reports, this Soviet spy was under the direction of the KGB headquarters in Moscow and the person with whom he was in contact was Gennady Titov, a senior Soviet spy who had already been expelled by Norway. They had often met in New York, Helsinki, and Vienna. After this case was cracked, the Soviet Embassy in Norway was on tenterhooks and many of its personnel sneaked away home. This cut a sorry picture of a fox, whose tail had been grabbed.

CSO: 4005/371

SOVIET UNION

PRC JOURNAL NOTES TRENDS IN ANDROPOV POLICIES

HK130704 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No. 1, 1 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Rong Zhi [1369 2784] of the Institute of International Affairs: "Trends in the Andropov Foreign and Domestic Policies"]

[Text] The foreign and domestic situation was grim at the time of the appointment of Yuriy V. Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At home, there was a bad harvest, a drop in the economic growth rate, and laxity of discipline in organizations and enterprises. Internationally, there was tension in the Soviet-U.S. relations, great pressure from the arms race, and many difficult problems in Soviet relations with Western Europe, Japan, and even the East European socialist countries. In the Third World, because of its aggression in Afghanistan, Soviet prestige was faltering.

What has Andropov done to counter these problems in the more than 1 year since he took up his current post?

He has grasped mainly the domestic problems and started his efforts by enforcing labor discipline. Judging by the production situation in the past few months, we should say that he has made some achievements. In addition, the relatively favorable weather last year brought a turn for the better in Soviet agriculture and enabled the USSR to fulfill its target for the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production for the first time in many years. However, people in the Soviet Union are universally of the opinion that the fundamental problem in the Soviet economy is the structural reform (or "perfection," if we use the word Soviet people are fond of using). How should the reform be carried out? People differ in their answers to this question and the reform is as still being discussed, and only a few pilot projects are being carried out. However, we can foretell that there will not be a great change. We should know that the Soviet Union always regards its own practical experiences as golden rules and precious precepts. Once its reform is detrimental to its prestige, it will be unwilling to continue it.

Concerning international problems, the new leading group headed by Andropov has not departed and will not depart from its old principles. These principles are: 1) It will strengthen its efforts to make the "socialist large

family" an integrated whole in politics, economy, and diplomacy, adhere to its so-called principles of "socialist internationalism," and oppose "nationalism" and all other thoughts that run counter to "internationalism." 2) It will continue to weaken and gradually seize the positions of the United States. In order to achieve this aim, first, in the next round of the arms race between USSR and the United States, the USSR should make up its mind that even at the cost of suffering starvation it will never allow the United States to get the upper hand and it will maintain the trend of the development of the two countries' military strength that has been favorable for the USSR since the 1970's. The maintaining of this trend goes before all other matters. For example, the USSR wants to retain the gains it has already made in Afghanistan while not giving up the "offensive strategy" it has adopted since the 1970's, while utilizing the internal contradiction in the Western bloc to sow discord between the United States and its allies and gradually disintegrate NATO. In the recent struggle between the USSR and the United States over the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the USSR used both hard and soft tactics to force Western Europe to cut itself off from the United States. This was one aspect of the two hegemonist countries' scramble in Europe. In the future, the two hegemonist countries' scramble for supremacy in Europe will undoubtedly become increasingly fierce. 3) Under the banner of supporting the national liberation movement, the Soviet Union has adopted various methods to win over to its side the national liberation movement and the Third World.

While adhering to these principles, Andropov has also tried to draw on experiences from the past and adopt a more flexible attitude in its tactics in order to reduce some of the difficulties. For example, he has allowed the East European socialist countries to adopt, in the light of their national conditions, some relatively flexible economic policies within a certain limit. Concerning the United States, he has paid attention to not go too far in irritating it. During the past few years, the Soviet Union has not sent troops to new areas to "perform its internationalist duties," and it has exercised restraint in its response to the conflicts in the Caribbean area and in Middle East. It has also shown some flexibility in its attitude toward different Third World countries. Andropov has also time and again expressed his desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations, but he has no intention to remove the obstacles to the improvement of the relations between the two countries.

In short, since Andropov took the post as the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he has paid much attention to maintaining the continuity of Soviet policies, but he also has intended to carry out a little reform. By now, he has raised his leg, but has not taken a step forward. There have been many reasons for this, including the possible reason of his health.

CSO: 4005/371

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE CABINET DISCUSSES SECURITY POLICY

OW071049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1029 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 7 February (XINHUA)--The Japanese Cabinet met here today to hear Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's report on his trip of the United States and discuss defense policy.

Prime Minister Yashiro Nakasone and Director-General of the Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara were among those attending.

Some ministers reaffirmed that the improved relations between Japan and the United States is very important and a cornerstone for peace and stability in Asia, KYODO News Agency reported.

Abe told the cabinet meeting Japan will take a firm attitude toward the Soviet Union and continue its dialogue with it while promoting the talks on nuclear arms reduction between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Abe said there is little likelihood that a major military conflict will take place in the near future on the Korean peninsula.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, Abe said the Japanese Government has expressed its hope that Iran and Iraq will adopt a prudent policy to prevent their conflict from escalating.

Abe said Japan will do its best to provide aid in Lebanon's reconstruction after the restoration of peace in that country.

The cabinet meeting decided to speed up the establishment of Japan's oil reserves.

The cabinet also listened to the report by International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi on his visit to the United States.

CSO: 4000/198

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

S. KOREAN RELIGIOUS BODIES' STATEMENT REPORTED--Pyongyang, 27 January (XINHUA)--The Christian Church Council, the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission and other religious organizations in South Korea demanded yesterday the release of one senior Christian figure and two former university professors detained by the South Korean authorities, KCNA reported today. In a joint statement, these organizations expressed indignation at the three arrests made on 10 January on charges of supporting the proposed plan by the Northern side to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea. The statement said the arrests were designed "to stifle our concern about and discussion on national reconciliation and reunification." The statement said the discussion on the question of reunification, the most important desire of all nationals, should not be confined to the "government" circles or privileged persons only. All the nationals should have a say in it. The religious organizations warned in the statement that they are keeping a close watch on the course of events, and are prepared to take common actions until a final solution is found to the incident. [Text] [OW261830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 27 Jan 84]

EXPULSED STUDENTS FORM COMMITTEE--Pyongyang, 29 January (XINHUA)--More than 300 students who were expelled from South Korean universities have reportedly formed a committee to press for their unconditional re-enrollment. The students were from some 20 universities including Seoul and Songgyungwan in Seoul and Chonnam and Choson Universities in Kwangju. In its statement dated 26 January, the committee resolutely opposed making it a precondition to ban "idea and action against the system" for their readmission to the universities and strongly demanded the reinstatement of the expelled professors. It was reported that from May 1980 to the end of last year, about 12,000 students in South Korea had been expelled from 52 universities for taking part in struggles against fascist rule and for democracy. [Text] [OW291437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1359 GMT 29 Jan 84]

'TEAM SPIRIT-84' BEGINS IN SOUTH KOREA--Pyongyang, 1 February (XINHUA)--The "Team Spirit-84" military exercises staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities began in South Korea today. The joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit" have been held once every year between early February and mid-April since 1976. They have been growing in size year after year with the present being the biggest, involving over 200,000 troops. (?It should) be noted that the U.S.-South Korean military exercises are held at a time when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has just proposed "tripartite talks"

with the United States and the South Korean authorities in an effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and seek a peaceful solution to the Korean issue through dialogue and consultations. "Nondong Sinmun" pointed out in a commentary today that the staging of the joint military exercises can only serve to aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [OW011626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 1 Feb 84]

SOCCER MEETING IN PRC--Seoul, 3 February KYODO--South Korea will send two sports officials to Kwangchou in China to take part in a meeting of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) 8-10 April, informed sources said Friday. China was chosen to host the AFC meeting at an executive meeting in Bahrain in December after it ensured the entry of all AFC members, including South Korea. China and South Korea have no diplomatic relations. The sources said the South Korean officials will enter China via Hong Kong 7 April. China had refused sports exchanges with South Korea but recently changed its attitude and will allow South Korean tennis players to take part in Davis Cup Eastern Zone Quarterfinals in China 2-4 March. South Korean female basketball players will also go to Shanghai in October to participate in an Asian championship and Chinese junior basketballers will come here in November to attend a contest. [Text] [OW030337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 3 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/198

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE DISCUSSES TIES WITH PRC

OW272110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Canberra, 27 January (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said here today that Australia would explore the prospects for closer agricultural cooperation with China.

He made the remarks at a press conference on his forthcoming visit to Japan, South Korea, China, Singapore and Malaysia.

He said at the press conference that he would continue the interesting discussions he had with the Chinese premier during the latter's visit to Australia "about the fundamental changes that are taking place in China in their economic philosophy and practices--changes which I think, still, the rest of the world haven't fully appreciated as to the significance that they hold for the rest of the world."

Hawke said that one of the main purposes of his visit to these countries was to establish personal contact and exchange views with the regional leaders as his government attaches high priority to its relations with the Asia-Pacific region "which is the most dynamic and fastest growing economic region in the world."

He also said that he would take this opportunity to familiarize himself with the political and strategic equation in North East Asia where the vital interests of four major powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, are directly involved. "And it's quite clear that the maintenance of stability in this region is vital to Australia's interests," he pointed out.

He expressed his hope to further strengthen the relations between Australia and ASEAN following the discussions between them in regard to the differences on Australia's non-sponsorship of the Kampuchean resolution.

CSO: 4000/207

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW142315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 February (XINHUA)--The resistance forces led by the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and supported by the people will defeat the Vietnamese invaders in 5 to 10 years, Norodom Sihanouk told reporters in Malaysia's Penang State on 12 February.

Malaysian newspapers reported Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, as saying that the leaders of the tripartite coalition had cooperated closely with each other, that the resistance forces' morale is high and that the coalition government has received support and aid from friendly countries.

Sihanouk said that the position of the Vietnamese occupation forces was weak. Instead of being on the offensive, they had been frequently attacked by the resistance forces in the current dry season.

He said that many Kampuchean in the occupied areas lost confidence in the Heng Samrin regime and a considerable number of them have gone to the liberated areas to support the resistance.

Sihanouk appealed to friendly countries to give his coalition government more support and aid and press Vietnam to quit Kampuchea. He stressed that without a solution to the Kampuchean problem, peace, stability and neutrality in Southeast Asia were inconceivable.

Sihanouk arrived in Malaysia on 5 February. He leaves for Singapore today on his Southeast Asia tour. He is expected to go to Indonesia on 20 February.

CSO: 4000/207

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AFGHAN REBELS LAUNCH ATTACKS IN 1984

OW231122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, 23 January (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance forces have carried on their struggle against the Soviet aggression in the new year, wiping out more and more Soviet-Karmal troops in various parts of the country.

According to latest reports from Agency Afghan Press, the guerrillas in Southwestern Helmand Province on 7 January launched a sudden attack on a Soviet-Karmal army unit engaged in pressganging, killing 15 soldiers and thus frustrating the conscription campaign.

Urban guerrillas in Kandahar city ambushed with rocket fire a Soviet jeep moving through the city center in the second week of the month, killing four occupants including a Soviet officer and his wife.

In central Bamian Province, the guerrillas shot down a MIG-21 as Soviet planes were bombing the suburbs of Bamian City. They also attacked two military posts in and near the city, killing and wounding several Soviet-Karmal troops, destroying two tanks and an armoured vehicle.

On 4 January, the guerrillas attacked a security post in Northern Qonduz Province bordering on the Soviet Union. The post building was turned into debris in rocket fire, with most of the 30 soldiers there eliminated.

CSO: 4000/207

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN PHILIPPINES

OW241729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, 24 January (XINHUA)--About 10,000 people held a demonstration and rally here this afternoon, urging President Marcos to meet the six demands raised recently by various opposition groups pressing for their participation in the forthcoming May elections.

The mass action, the "United People's March for the Restoration of Democratic Rights" as it was called, was organized jointly by major opposition groups--the Justice for Aquino/Justice for All Movement, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, the Philippine Democratic Party-Laban, the Movement for Philippine Sovereignty and Democracy, and various other groups.

This was the first anti-government mass action staged by the opposition since the beginning of the year.

The six demands raised by the opposition include: the immediate repeal of all anti-democratic presidential decrees or proclamations; legislation to require a two-thirds majority vote in the assembly for the declaration of martial law; and a general amnesty of all political detainees.

Speakers at the rally emphasized that if these demands are denied, they will campaign for a national strike. They also called on participants to resist any attempts to split the opposition.

CSO: 4000/207

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MALDIVES PRESIDENT ADDRESSES AFGHANS IN PAKISTAN

LD301927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, 30 January (XINHUA)--Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom today expressed firm support for the cause of the Afghan people and called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The Maldives President, who is on a state visit to Pakistan, arrived in Peshawar this morning from Islamabad for a day's visit.

Addressing Afghan refugees at the Nesserbagh Ten [XINHUA spelling] Village on the outskirts of Peshawar, Gayoom said: "You are fighting for a just cause and I am sure you will succeed in attaining your national objectives and religious status." "You will be able to liberate your homeland and go back home in safety and honor," he added.

He said, "We do not condone foreign intervention anywhere and call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan."

Expressing the hopes that the Afghan people will unite to make their struggle effective, the Maldives president said disunity in their ranks is harmful. "You should unite amongst yourselves and never allow anyone to divide you," he remarked.

Gayoom assured the Afghan refugees that the people of Maldives stood solidly behind them and would support them at all levels. "We will do whatever possible to promote your cause in all forums," he said.

He also appreciated the humanitarian assistance being provided to the Afghan refugees by the people and government of Pakistan and noted that they were sharing with the refugees everything they had in keeping with the Islamic spirit.

CSO: 4000/206

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NONALIGNED INFORMATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE ENDS

OW311842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 31 January (XINHUA)--The first Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference completed its 5-day discussion in Jakarta yesterday, with a call for an improved news network to compete with the Western media, according to press reports reaching here.

Delegates from more than 50 countries agreed that the key news agencies of the 50-member nonaligned news agencies pool (NANAP) should be connected to the network. The conference suggested that technical problems of the network be considered later this year in Cairo.

The ministers also agreed to strengthen cooperation among news agencies of the pool and called for more training of journalists and inter-agency seminars aimed at improving the quality of the pool's news output.

They also called for more exchanges of TV and radio programs as well as film materials among the Third World countries.

The conference called on the nonaligned member states to help set up a computer data bank in Sri Lanka and "focal points" around the world. The bank would serve as a documentation center for the nonaligned movement.

The ministers issued a declaration at the end of the conference strongly condemning South Africa for its repeated incursions into Angola. They also voiced concern in the declaration over South Africa's military build-up and said South Africa had developed nuclear weapons. This posed a threat to peace and security in Southern Africa as a whole, the declaration said.

CSO: 4000/206

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

TRIPARTITE TALKS ON SIKH QUESTION START IN DELHI

OW142323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi, 14 February (XINHUA)--The Indian Government, opposition parties and the Sikh Political Party Akali Dal resumed talks here today in an attempt to find a solution of the Punjab question in which the Sikhs demand autonomy for the state of Punjab.

The Akali Dal agitated in the past for greater autonomy for the Sikh dominated Punjab, the recognition of Sikhism as a separate religion from Hinduism, the return of Chandigarh, the capital shared by Haryana [spelling of name as received] and Punjab, to Punjab alone, the control over the distribution of the state's waters to neighboring states and the return of Punjab-speaking villages of other states to Punjab.

After a short meeting, the talks were adjourned until tomorrow.

The first phase of the talks ended in deadlock in February last year over two important territorial and river disputes.

As the talks resumed, however, fresh violence erupted today in some parts of Punjab. A report from Chandigarh said that at least nine people were killed and curfew was imposed on Amritsar, and parts of Jullundur and Ludhiana.

In a major incidence of violence, five people, including four policemen, were killed by shots from inside the golden temple, the Sikh holy shrine in Amritsar. The firing stopped only when authorities contacted the Akali Dal leaders.

CSO: 4000/206

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN GULF WAR--Dhaka, 14 January (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President and Chief Martial Law Administrator General Hussain Mohammad Ershad said here today that his country will call upon all people to work for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and for the right of the Afghan people to decide their own destiny and establish their own state without outside interference. Before going to the Islamic Summit in Morocco, the president said that Bangladesh would reiterate at the summit its firm stand against colonialism and continue its support for the African people in their national struggles. On the Iran-Iraq conflict, he said that Bangladesh would take part in any discussions to seek ways to end the Iran-Iraq war and would render its support to any initiative on this issue. [Text] [OW141348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 14 Jan 84]

U.S.-ISRAELI AGREEMENT DENOUNCED--Warsaw, 13 January (XINHUA)--Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas has said the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement signed last year was aimed at strengthening Israel and weakening Syria. In a recent interview to the Polish weekly-magazine RZECZYWISTOSC, Talas said that, however strong, the U.S. and Israeli aggressors can't blunt Arab fighting against them. He rebuked the U.S. explanation to bombing over the Syrian position in Lebanon as a self-defense move, saying it was illogical and deceitful. "We won't allow the United States to do whatever it likes in the Arab territories," said Syrian defense minister. He also stressed the importance of Arab solidarity saying "the Arab strength lies in their unity." [Text] [OW140230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 14 Jan 84]

AFGHAN LEADER DEMANDS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL--Casablanca, 18 January (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance leader Burhanddin Rabbani said today that the principal demand of the Afghan people remains the Soviet withdrawal from that country to allow the return of the over 4 million Afghan refugees now in other countries. In an interview with the Moroccan news agency here today, Rabbani, a spokesman for the Afghan Mujaheddin, also called for recognition of the Afghan people's right to self-determination and to an independent state on their own national territory. Rabbani dismissed the possibility of negotiations between the Mujaheddin and the Afghan regime under Babrak Karmal, whose government he described as "a Soviet gendarme." "The Afghan Government does not exist. It is the Soviets who are governing the government," he said, adding that any negotiation should be limited to the issue of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. [Text] [OW190820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 19 Jan 84]

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRENCH PS SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION--Paris, 1 February (XINHUA)--The French Socialist Party [PS] today expressed the hope that the conditions for a reunification of Korea will be created as soon as possible and the dangers of conflict be diminished notably in the region. This was said in a communique by Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary for International Relations of the French Socialist Party. The communique said that the socialist party backs the efforts in favor of the consolidation of peace in the region and wishes the negotiations between the northern and southern parts of Korea success in the near future. The communique was made public following the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 11 January that tripartite negotiations on Korea's reunification be held between the DPRK and the South Korean authorities and the United States. [Text] [OW021347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 2 Feb 84]

PCE PROTESTS SOVIET UNION'S INTERFERENCE--Beijing, 2 February (XINHUA)--The Spanish Communist Party (PCE] has sent a letter of protest to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) against what it calls "interference" in its internal affairs. The CPSU sent representatives to attend the 14 January meeting held by a splinter group of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Ignacio Gallego Bezares despite objections from the Spanish Party. The meeting was called to set up a splitist "partido comunista de los pueblos de espana." On 16 January, the secretariat of the Spanish Communist Party issued a statement criticising the Soviet action. In response, Soviet Union's ambassador in Madrid delivered a letter from the CPSU Central Committee on 22 January defending its move. Thus, the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party unanimously adopted a letter of protest to the CPSU signed by its Chairman Dolores Ibarruri and General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias. The letter refuted the Soviet explanations and expressed deep concern over the development. It described the Soviet action as "unfriendly." [Text] [OW091919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 9 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/197

EASTERN EUROPE

CANADA, ROMANIA CALL FOR RESUMPTION OF ARMS TALKS

OW030819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, 2 February (XINHUA)--Romania and Canada said in a joint communique today that all efforts should be made to persuade the Soviet Union and the United States to resume talks and reach a relative agreement.

The communique was issued at the end of a 2-day visit by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau who had also toured Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

It said the two leaders exchanged views on major international issues of common concern, especially on nuclear arms reduction and preserving peace in Europe and other parts of the world. Romania and Canada held same or similar views on these issues, it said.

It said the two sides hope that all efforts will be made to ensure that the Stockholm conference on disarmament will achieve positive results and the arms reduction talks to be resumed in Vienna reach a relative agreement.

Trudeau told reporters before leaving for home that he and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu feel that both superpowers will have to discuss and find a way to reduce Soviet and U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said it is crucial "when negotiations have broken down between the superpowers that we keep the dialogue alive at the level of the non-superpowers. Its important we talk as an alternative to shooting."

CSO: 4000/196

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

COMMITTEES FORMED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS--Panama City, 31 January (XINHUA)--Three working committees--Security, Political, Economic and Social Committees--for the peaceful settlement of Central American problems were officially formed here today. The three committees came into being according to the norms for execution of the commitments assumed in the Document of Objective adopted by the joint sessions of the five Central American countries; Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua and four Contadoran group countries; Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama--held in January 1984 in Panama City. The vice foreign ministers of these countries held technical joint sessions for the formation of the three working committees here this morning and decided that each committee would be made up of nine representatives. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry said in a communique today that the three working committees had held meetings today to discuss their tasks in order to present a working report for the nine-countries' foreign ministers joint session to be held on 30 April this year. [Text] [OW012104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 1 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/208

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QIAN XINZHONG WRITES ON POPULATION POLICY

OW171640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 17 Jan 84

[XINHUA Headline: "Evolution of China's Population Policy"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 January (XINHUA)--China's "one couple, one child" policy will be adjusted, if significant changes takes place in the population, Qian Xinzong, former minister responsible for the State Family Planning Commission, wrote in the latest issue of "Beijing Review."

Qian, now an adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, is also a winner of the United Nations first annual population award in 1983.

Reviewing the growth of China's population and the evolution of its population policy, he said in his article that rapid social and economic development achieved after the birth of new China in 1949, has brought about major demographic changes.

The mortality rate dropped dramatically, and the birth rate from 1949 to 1970 was persistently high, reaching as much as over 33 per thousand in most years, he added.

Prior to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he said, the Chinese population despite a high birth rate, was characterized by a low rate of natural growth because of a concurrent high mortality rate.

Noting that China has formulated its population policy in the light of its actual conditions, the former minister said the country's population policy can be divided into four periods.

During the first period, the national economic restoration period from 1949 to 1952, there was an unplanned population growth, which was seen as an indication of a prosperous society and improved standards of living.

In 1953, the contradiction between the unplanned over-rapid population growth and the planned development of national economy became obvious. The government approved birth control and called for controlled population growth. This was the second period.

Then China started experimental family planning in the cities and worked out plans to study, produce and supply contraceptives. As a result, the urban birth rate and natural growth rate began to drop in 1964, but the effort was later marred by the "cultural revolution" in 1966.

During the early 1970's, the third period, the basic population policy was to encourage young people to marry and have children late and encourage married couples to lengthen the intervals between children and have as few children as possible. An exception was made for the minority nationalities.

The fourth period has seen a new phase in the control of population growth. The second session of the Fifth National People's Congress in 1979 set forth the policy of encouraging "each couple to have only one child." General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said in 1982 that the "family planning is a basic policy of our state."

The current population policy is to encourage each couple to have one child, to strictly control second births, and to resolutely forestall third births.

"This policy is intended to keep the population, which has already exceeded 1,000 million, below 1,200 [as received] by the turn of the century," Qian Xinzong said. "To attain that goal, the average annual growth rate must be kept below 10.2 million for the 18 years from 1983 to 2000."

In conclusion, he summed up China's population policy as placing emphasis on commensurating the size and quality of the population with the means of production and consumer goods, and on the principle of widespread publicity to persuade the individuals to follow the policy voluntarily.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON CPCCC'S DOCUMENT ON AGRICULTURE

OW040632 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 4 February commentator's article: "Make Continued Efforts in Developing a New Situation in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article says: 1983 was a year in which China made a giant stride in developing its rural economy. In the No 1 Document, issued at the beginning of 1984, the party Central Committee has fully affirmed the principles and policies set forth in its No 1 Document of 1983 and, summing up the new experiences and creations gained through practice, made some new arrangements and laid down several policy regulations regarding current rural work. It is an important document that will guide us to still greater victories in doing this year's rural work. We must organize rural cadres at all levels to study the document seriously and disseminate and publicize it thoroughly and repeatedly among the masses. We must see to it that the party Central Committee document's guidelines are made known to every household and is memorized by everyone so as to further arouse the initiative of the large numbers of rural cadres and masses for them to make continued efforts in developing a new situation in the rural areas on the basis of last year's achievements.

It is noted in the party Central Committee's document that the main purpose of this year's rural work will be, on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system, to raise the productivity level, facilitate the circulation of commodities and develop commodity production. This year's work on the rural front must be arranged and carried out in strict accordance with the above-mentioned purpose.

The RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article says: The peasants should be offered help to increase production scale and economic results on the basis of carrying out production as a family undertaking. It is necessary to extend the land lease period and encourage peasants to increase their investments to improve land productivity and practice economy while promoting production. In general, the length of period in which a tract of land is leased out on contract should be maintained at 15 years or more. Requests from among the masses for land readjustments prior to the extension of land lease period should be handled by the collective in a unified way after full consultations and in accordance with the principle of maintaining stability where the readjustment will be extensive and granting the request where the readjustment will be

minimal. It is also permissible for one peasant household to transfer its contracted land to another household, provided it is approved by the collective. This is to encourage a gradual transfer of the contracted land plots for them to be concentrated under the management of those skilled in farming. It is also necessary to encourage both the collectives and the peasants to invest in or become a shareholder of an enterprise on the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. They may also be encouraged to pool their funds to establish various kinds of enterprises, particularly those for the exploitation of natural resources. It is necessary to improve social service vigorously by mobilizing and organizing the forces in various sectors to establish gradually a fairly complete service system for commodity production to meet the needs of the peasants in technology, capital, supply and marketing, storage, processing, transport, market information, management guidance and so on. It is necessary to adhere to the principles of taking the planned economy as the key link and using market regulation as a supplement, and to the principle of the simultaneous efforts of the state, the collective and the individual to continue to carry out reforms of the rural commercial system and change the situation of single circulation channel onto one of multiple channels, so that the collective and individual producers may have their own channels for commodity circulation. It is necessary to develop industry, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery in the rural areas in a big way. The situation of having 800 million people engaged in growing food must be changed if China is to bring about real prosperity to its countryside. We must proceed in a planned way to give precedence to developing those industrial sectors that are most needed by society and can develop relatively more quickly. They are: fodder industry, food industry, building materials industry and small energy industry.

In conclusion, the commentator's article says: As the old saying goes, the whole year's work depends on a good start in the spring, and today marks the beginning of spring. All localities must act immediately without losing any time to implement each and every one of the tasks set forth in the No 1 Document of 1984 of the party Central Committee and strive to display initiative in doing the work for the whole year. As long as we do our utmost in a practical way, we are certain that further progress will be made this year in our rural work.

CSO: 4005/361

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC, FOREIGN POPULATION EXPERTS TO STUDY CENSUS

HK080136 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter]

[Text] More than 30 foreign and Chinese population experts will gather in Beijing for a symposium to study the results of China's 1982 census, according to Wu Changping, [word indistinct] of the Population Research Institute of the China People's University, in an interview with CHINA DAILY.

Preparations for the symposium were made at a meeting in Kunming at year's end.

A 10 percent sampling of the data collected from the 1982 census has been completed, involving an estimated 4 billion computer digital signals, Wu said.

According to Wu, the sample confirms two major problems for China to overcome in checking population growth--the low educational level of the population, and the large percentage of the population that is of child-bearing age.

Among those aged 12 and above, 23.1 percent are illiterate, or semi-literate at best; 34.5 percent have received primary school education; 6.6 percent have middle school education; and only 0.6 percent are college graduates.

There is a great gap between the cities and countryside and between the more built-up and the remote areas.

Challenge

For instance, middle school graduates made up 23.8 percent of Shanghai's adults, 15.6 percent of Tianjin's, and 22.5 percent of Beijing's, compared with the national average of 6.6 percent. Averages for remote minority areas include Tibet, 1.7 percent; Yunnan, 3.1; Guizhou, 3.4; Qinghai, 5.9; and Ningxia, 5.8, compared with 8 percent in the rest of the country.

The great flood of young people reaching working age also presents a challenge, Wu said. The effects of the present birth control campaign will not be felt for another 15 to 20 years. Jobs must now be found for those born during the 1960s.

Chinese between 15 and 65 (the accepted norm for working age) now total about 600 million. Each year about 22 million young people reach working age, but only 6 million old people retire. The 2.4 percent annual net increase of jobseekers is much higher than the present rate of population growth. In the 1990s, the number of people of working age will top 700 million.

Wu noted that the average Chinese shares much less of the world's resources than the world average--one-third as much arable land, one-fourth as much fresh water; one-half as much grassland; one-eighth as much forest.

Population pressure put a heavy burden on the ecology, he noted, especially since 80 percent of the people are concentrated on only 100 million hectares of arable land where they can accumulate hardly enough capital to open up needed new resources.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT PARLEY CLOSES IN BEIJING

OW270744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--China's present reform in the college enrollment system has proven effective in the past year in serving national construction, Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai said at a national enrollment conference ending here today.

Huang [word indistinct] that four reform measures were adopted on a trial basis at a previous enrollment conference a year ago. One of the measures, education planning, he said, is shortening the gap between demand and supply in personnel.

Greater enrollment in the rural areas will provide more students who are willing to work in the countryside after graduation, while training for enterprises and rural areas on contract has tapped the potential of colleges, he said.

A balanced emphasis on moral, intellectual and physical standards in enrollment has improved the quality of students.

The current conference reiterated the importance of keeping files on high school students. Starting this year, no high school graduates can be enrolled without a file. This means that enrollment will not be decided solely by one examination but also by many years of performance at school.

The files include the students' everyday behavior, examination marks and results of regular physical check-ups.

The conference decided to enroll 430,000 college students this year, 40,000 more than last year.

Some 240 people from education and planning departments attended the conference.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE MINORITY STUDENTS ATTEND COLLEGE

OW080335 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 January (XINHUA)--China's 55 minority nationalities now have 53,300 college students, 48 percent more than 1978, according to the latest statistics of the Ministry of Education.

A communist party Central Committee plenum in 1978 gave an impetus to education among minority peoples who, lagging behind in economical and cultural development, inhabit 50-60 percent of the country's land mass.

In addition to lowering admission standards for minority candidates, many colleges have opened preparatory classes for minority students before they begin freshman courses.

Some 1,200 minority students are studying at preparatory classes run by ten major universities directly under the Ministry of Education.

For 7 years running, Tianzhu County in Guizhou Province has sent an average of 110 students to college each year, ranking among the foremost, proportionally, in the province's 75 counties. The Dong, Miao and other minority groups make up 96.6 percent of the county's population.

Before the People's Republic was founded in 1949, many Dong and Miao villages were so backward that records were kept by typing knots and calculations were made by counting beans.

The mountainous prefecture of Baise in Guangxi, where not a single college or secondary technical school existed until a few years ago, now has six colleges and technical schools, graduating more than 2,000 students each year.

The state in the last 5 years has invested over 15.7 million yuan (about 8 million U.S. dollars) in the six educational establishments.

In the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, college students of Korean nationality now make up 3.3 per thousand of the total local population, higher than the national average. Funds allocated to education now account for 20 percent of the prefecture's annual expenditure.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS TO ENROLL IN CIVIL AFFAIRS COLLEGE

OW260740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 January (XINHUA)--China's civil Affairs Management College, the first of its kind in the People's Republic, will enroll students this coming May, according to the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

The college, which is located in Beijing, will offer a short-term training course for about 100 civil affairs officials to help raise their professional level.

Beginning in September, the college will enroll about 200 students below the age of 40 who worked at least for 5 years in civil affairs departments and who are senior middle school graduates. Subjects in the 2-year course will include political science, jurisprudence and law, administrative management science, writing and other professional courses concerned with civil affairs.

Two civil affairs schools, one in Jinan, Shandong Province, and the other in Changsha, Hunan Province, are now being set up, the source said.

The work of China's civil affairs departments includes giving special care to wounded and disabled service personnel and to family members of martyrs and service personnel; arranging jobs for demobilized and retired soldiers; providing relief and social welfare services; dividing administrative areas; supervising making funeral and interment reform, and marriage registration.

China now has more than 60,000 civil affairs officials, most of whom were formerly urban or rural cadres at grassroot levels or demobilized soldiers. Some of them studied in short-term training courses.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC INTEGRATES EDUCATION, ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

OW221319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 January (XINHUA)--China's institutions of higher learning have achieved inspiring results in scientific and technical work linked to economic construction, according to the state commission in charge of restructuring the economic system.

It is important for the restructuring of the country's economic system as a whole that education should serve the needs of economic construction and be integrated with it. Restructuring is now under way throughout the country.

Such integration is being carried out on an increasingly large scale in Qinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Zhejiang University, the East China Chemical Engineering Institute and the Central and Northeast China Engineering Institutes. It started with helping factories solve specific technical problems, then went on to all-round cooperation with them and to involvement in comprehensive or strategic research projects. Alternatively, professional cooperation in a restricted field might lead to long-term all-round cooperation with a particular area.

The main forms of the integration are:

--Passing on of research results by institutions of higher learning to producers on products and technology. Here schools provide producers with complete technical data and help factories master essential technology, with a view to turning the research into products as soon as possible.

Thus an arc welding technique considered of advanced international standard was passed on by Qinghua University to a Tianjin welding machinery plant. Zhejiang University in Hangzhou City passed on five technical innovations in hydraulics and the research results on a 360 degree camera to factories in Tianjin.

--Cooperation between schools and factories in breaking down technical barriers. This includes, for example, technology and new products research for factories, research on advanced equipment, help with technical upgrading and testing experimental research results in factories before the results are put into official operation.

Jianting University and Huadong shipyard in Shanghai have come up with a new technique of launching ships without fore-poppets, thus saving a lot of manpower, material and time. The Central China Engineering Institute and the No 1 Machine Tool Plant in Shashi City together designed a high-quality jial drilling machine, two-thirds as heavy and two-thirds as expensive as the old one but without lowering its technical capability.

--Communities linking teaching, production and research have been established for planned and long-term cooperation between different fields and over larger areas.

The East China Chemical Engineering Institute has signed nine agreements with Suzhou City in Jiangsu Province, the Shanghai Gaoqiao Petrochemical General Corporation and the Shengli Oil Field. The institute is undertaking 55 pieces of research for them. Three technical development corporations have been established between Zhejiang University and enterprises in Tianjin Municipality. In addition to providing techniques for factories, some universities have also sent personnel to act as concurrent technical heads of factories or as advisors, so as to deal with technical problems jointly and improve management.

--To support economic construction in border areas with advanced technology. An all-inclusive agreement for scientific and technical cooperation has been signed by Shanghai Jiatong University and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The 18 research subjects undertaken by the university include a perspective plan for economic development in the year 2000 and image-handling of aerial remote control of natural resources in the Tarim River area. The university has also dispatched teachers and technical personnel to run management training courses tailored to the region for cadres and trained technical personnel.

Similar schemes link the Northeast China Engineering Institute with Qinghai Province, and Qinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University and the East China Chemical Engineering Institute with Heilongjiang Province, Northeast China.

All the above-mentioned forms of cooperation, a spokesman for the state commission said, are on voluntary basis, with guaranteed techning quality and basic scientific research.

Practice shows, the spokesman added, that the integration of education with economic construction has greatly promoted technical advance and upgrading in enterprises, accelerated the renewal of products and raised economic results while benefiting education.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS URGED TO EMULATE PLA STUDENT-HEROS

OW242000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 January (XINHUA)--Chinese youth and college students were called on today to emulate 100 army medical students, who rescued tourists in danger in the Huashan Mountain in Shaanxi Province, regardless of their own safety.

The call was issued in a joint circular by the Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda Department, the People's Liberation Army General Political Department, the Education Ministry and the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

A rally was held this afternoon in an auditorium at the seat of the party Central Committee in Beijing to commend those students of the No 4 Army Medical College and other students and workers.

On 1 May last year, when a dozen holiday-makers fell from 80 degree cliffs in the Huashan Mountains, the medical students, who were among [the] crowd, stopped them with their bodies and arms from plunging further down the steep, narrow path, in spite of the danger to themselves.

At another cliff, the steps were so crowded that part of the iron chain came off and the students formed a human chain to protect tourists.

Some other students gave first aid to four seriously injured tourists and carried them down the mountain.

The joint circular was read out by Youth League Central Committee Secretary Wang Zhaoguo at today's rally.

Yu Qiuli, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and director of the PLA General Political Department, attended the meeting. Deng Liqun, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department, presented a silk banner to the student rescuers.

One of the rescuers, Wei Lanxin, spoke at the meeting before 1,200 Beijing College students.

Education Minister He Dongchang said the mountain rescue showed that the tradition of the Chinese Youth Movement as being carried on into the present new historical period.

The students' heroic deeds were the result of their college education in Marxist theory, the spirit of serving the people and communist morality, he said.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT WORKERS BECOME BETTER EDUCATED

OW130332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 January (XINHUA)--Almost 5.4 million of China's officials have taken adult education courses over the past 3 years to raise their cultural level to that of college or senior secondary school graduates.

Most of them are young and middle-aged cadres in the party and government, according to a recent national conference on cadre training. The courses range from 2 months to 3 years.

Among China's 20 million cadres, 61 percent now have had a senior middle school education and 20 percent a college education.

According to an 8-year national program, half of the cadres will acquire the cultural level equivalent to college graduate by the end of 1990. The rest are required to have a senior middle school education.

Party schools have played an important role in the training program. About 2 million people have been trained over the past 3 years in 2,700 party schools throughout the country. Apart from political theory, these schools offer courses in professional subjects and management.

Cadres in large numbers are also being trained in higher and secondary vocational schools. More than 300 institutions of higher learning offer short courses for cadres in which 46,000 people have been enrolled over the past 3 years and from which 8,000 have graduated.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, a dozen agricultural universities and institutes have opened special courses for about 10,000 officials in charge of agricultural production in the past 5 years. Courses include agronomy, agricultural economics, veterinary science and farm machinery.

One of the trainees was Lin Gaoyuan, director of the Agricultural Bureau of Tangshan Prefecture, Hebei Province, who had previously had only junior secondary schooling. After his graduation, he wrote a series of books on crop cultivation and fertilization and 80,000 copies were sold in 1983.

China has 6,000 regular cadre training schools for professionals. One of these is the Institute of Coal Industry Management. Since its founding in 1982, 160,000 administrative personnel have been trained in 3-year or shorter courses.

Many cadres take correspondence courses or follow television and radio classes. China's Central Radio-Television University founded in 1979 has prepared 110 courses on 13 specialities. Among its 350,000 students are cadres on the job, workers, teachers, technicians, mayors and generals. The youngest is 17, and the oldest 70. About 150,000 students have received diplomas from the university after passing special equivalency examinations.

Twenty provincial-level examination guidance committees for self-taught students at college level have been set up. In Beijing alone, eight examinations were arranged in the past 3 years. Among 55,000 examinees, including 27,000 cadres, 45,000 were given certificates.

Short-term training sessions are popular in government departments. Seventy percent of the leading cadres working in industrial, financial and commercial departments above the county level have been trained in such courses. Fifty-eight mayors and vice-mayors, for instance, studied city planning, urban construction and environmental protection during a 2-month training session in Beijing which ended not long ago. The rest of the mayors of China's big and medium-sized cities will attend similar courses in the near future.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC'S FIRST SELF-EDUCATION NEWSPAPER FOUNDED

OW091016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 February (XINHUA)--China's first newspaper for young self-taught students has been founded in Chongqing, Sichuan Province.

the SELF-EDUCATION NEWS, published three times each month, tells the young readers how to teach themselves science, philosophy, literature, mathematics and English, as well as such subjects as [word indistinct] and [?shopwindow] designing.

The four-page paper also reports news of self-education nationwide and tells of the experience of the successful students. Tests are also carried with key given in a later issue. Its advice column tells the readers how to prepare for an exam, what books to read and how to use their time better.

The paper is jointly run by eight municipal departments including the Chongqing Communist Youth League Committee, Education Bureau, Trade Union and Women's Federation.

In its first issue, circulated nationwide last month, it printed commendations and suggestions from communist party and youth league officials and cultural figures.

Communist party General Secretary Hu Yaobang also sent New Year greetings to the paper's editorial board through the Youth League Central Committee.

The SELF-EDUCATION NEWS published several issues last year, drawing more than 3,000 letters of support from young readers across the country.

While 1 million students will enter regular universities and adult colleges in China this year, millions more young workers, peasants, soldiers, government cadres and jobless high school graduates have been turning to independent studies in science and liberal arts.

CSO: 4000/200

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLICATIONS--Beijing, 20 November (XINHUA)--A history of Chinese allegories will be published to fill in gaps in the study of Chinese literary history. The book, to be issued by the Hunan Educational Publishing House, will cover the Qin, Han, Tang, Song, Ming and Qing Dynasties (221 b.c.- 1911). A dictionary of Chinese scientists was compiled and published by the Shandong Scientific and Technical Publishing House. The reference book is devoted to the lives, academic activities and achievements of ancient and modern Chinese scientists in the last 5,000 years of Chinese civilization. The Shanghai people's publishing house will publish the collected works of Liu Yazi, a modern Chinese patriotic poet (1886-1958). The collection will aid studies of the history of Chinese modern poetry. The history of Chinese thought on literature and the arts will be compiled and published by Beijing University. The series will contain articles including research papers on the thoughts of ancient Chinese artists and writers, translations of the works of foreign scholars and other important data. [Excerpts] [OW20070 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 20 Nov 83]

FAMILY CEMETERY RENAMED--Shanghai, 27 January (XINHUA)--The Soong family graveyard at Shanghai's International Cemetery here has been renamed the Umong Ching Ling Cemetery to commemorate the 91st anniversary of the late state leader's birth. A white marble statue honoring Mme Soong was unveiled at an official ceremony here this morning. Seated on a polished, granite-faced pedestal, the 2.54-meter tall statue portrays Mme Soong in her fifties. Behind the statue is the grave in which Soong Ching Ling was buried next to her parents and her long-time friend and associate, Li Yan'e. The 3,000-square meter site also includes a square in front of the statue and grounds landscaped with lawns, flowers and evergreens. The commemorative statue was designed and carved in Beijing by sculptors from Beijing, Shanghai, Shenyang and Sichuan. It was brought here from Beijing on a special train 2 months ago. Mme Soong, the widow of democratic revolutionary Dr Sun Yat-sen, was named honorary president of the People Republic of China shortly before her death in May 1981. In accordance with her wishes, she was interred in Shanghai in June of that year. [Text] [OW271031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 27 Jan 84]

CSO: 4000/200

EAST REGION

NON-PARTY PERSONAGES AIR VIEWS ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Zhejiang Symposium Studies Documents

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Zhejiang Province Holds Symposium of Non-Party Personages to Study Major Speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun to Convey Spirit of the Second Plenum of the Twelfth Party Central Committee and Heed Non-Party Views"]

[Text] On 5-6 November, the Zhejiang CPC Provincial Committee invited non-party personages to hold a symposium to convey the spirit of the Second Plenum of the Twelfth Party Central Committee and hear views on the issues of party consolidation and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Comrade Wang Jiayang [3769 1367 2254] chaired the symposium. The Zhejiang CPC Provincial Committee Secretary Wang Fang [3769 5364], Deputy Secretary Chen Fawen [7115 3127 2429] and CPC Provincial Standing Committee member Wang Weicheng [37694850 3397] attended and heard the views and opinions of the non-party friends. Comrade Wang Fang spoke at the start of the meeting and Comrade Chen Fawen conveyed the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the Second Plenum.

Comrade Wang Fang's speech first of all briefly introduced to these friends the situation at the Second Plenum. Comrade Wang Fang said that the Second Plenum is an extremely important meeting convened by our party in this new historical period. The Second Plenum said that the "Resolution Concerning Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" is an extremely important document. It is a programmatic document which guides the party consolidation, which has already conducted profound discussions and made clear decisions concerning the necessity and urgency of party consolidation, the tasks and demands of party consolidation and the steps, methods and leadership of party consolidation. The speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are also an important part of the Second Plenum and are a powerful ideological weapon for properly conducting the party consolidation and eliminating spiritual

pollution. We must seriously and sincerely study the "Resolution" and the two speeches, decisively implement their spirit and build our party into a nucleus that will lead all the people of China in constructing socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Wang Fang said that leadership is the key link in party consolidation. The Seventh Plenum of the Sixth CPC Provincial Committee suggested that the leadership should show the way in studying the documents, show the way in baring one's innermost thoughts, show the way in criticism and self-criticism, and show the way in correcting errors and in simultaneously consolidating and making corrections. It is hoped that all friends will offer their views on party consolidation to the CPC Provincial Committee, either in writing or in person. In order to systematically absorb the views of non-party personages, we have prepared for several more symposia to sincerely heed everyone's views and suggestions, and thus properly carry out party consolidation.

Over 60 people participated in the symposium, including responsible people from all levels of the province's democratic parties and the Federation of Commerce and Industry, patriots not affiliated with political parties, some Hangzhou representatives from the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the All-China People's Political Consultative Congress, and China's minority nationalities. There also were responsible people from the provincial Overseas Chinese associations, the Taiwan association and religious organizations, as well as responsible people from the concerned departments.

The symposium was attended by Liu Dekun [0491 1795 3540], the director of the United Front Work Department and Cui Chengxin [1508 2052 0207], the deputy director of the United Front Work Department.

All democratic political party and non-affiliated personages attending the symposium gave enthusiastic speeches. Everyone freely expressed their thoughts and gave their own opinions so that the entire symposium was permeated with an atmosphere of "open-hearted sincerity among friends and sharing of the glory and the ignominy."

Speeches were made at the symposium by the following: Li Yuhua [0632 4245 5478], Vice Chairman of the Zhejiang provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhu Gengsheng [4376 2577 3932], Deputy Commissioner of the Provincial Agricultural Engineering Commission; Yu Hongye [0151 77-1 2814], Deputy Commissioner of the Provincial China Democratic League; Wang Jiwu [3769 1323 0582], Deputy Commissioner of the Provincial Jiusan Society; Qian Zuen [6029 4371 1869], Deputy Commissioner of the Provincial Jiusan Society; Zhu Peinong [4555 1014 6593] Deputy Commissioner

of the Provincial China Democratic National Construction Association; Jiang Ximing [3068 1585 2494], member of the CPPCC; Wang Silei [3769 2448 7191], member of the CPPCC; Liu Jinchi [0491 0513 2170], Deputy Commissioner of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Guomindang; Zhang Yunxi [1728 0061 3305], Director of the Hangzhou Islamic Association; and Ye Fang [0673 5364], Deputy Director of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Guomindang. Their speeches expressed the belief that the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification" coincides with the views of the people and has their hearty approval. The Chinese Communist Party is a nucleus of strength which guides the whole people in carrying out the socialist four modernizations, and completion of this party consolidation will definitely increase the strength of the party brigades so that they can even better lead us forward and guarantee the victorious completion of construction of the four modernizations and the vigorous development of China's great exploits. Many friends pointed out in their speeches that the Communist Party of China does not cover up its own errors, the party has always publically proclaimed its inner party conditions, used its own strength to correct its own errors, which thoroughly demonstrates the greatness, glory and correctness of the CPC. Everyone believes that the CPC definitely will properly carry out party consolidation, they expressed an attitude of "openheartedness among intimate friends and sharing in the glory and ignominy" toward the CPC party consolidation. They wish to sincerely study the documents, enthusiastically participate, say all that is know and say it without reserve, and help the party consolidation to be even better. Quite a few personages expressed appropriate views on how to thoroughly eliminate the "three types of people" and prevent the problem of superficiality.

Many personages emphasized in their talks the issue of eliminating spiritual pollution as suggested by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, they thoroughly embody the CPC goal of wholeheartedly serving the people, have a spirit of great responsibility to the country and the people, and demonstrate their unwavering support. Their speeches made references to all battlefronts, with particular reference to spiritual pollution on the ideological, theoretical, cultural and educational battlefronts. The elimination of spiritual pollution is linked to support of the four fundamental principles and is related to the important issues of the country throughout the ages. All of our public figures must sincerely support and enthusiastically participate in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution.

Shanghai Symposium for Non-Party Personages

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Shanghai Symposium of Non-Party Personages Expresses Support for Party Consolidation, Help in Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the democratic political parties of the municipality and personages not affiliated with political parties spoke at a symposium convened by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and pointed out that the CPC Central Committee resolution on party consolidation and the policy on eliminating spiritual pollution have gained public approval, and have awakened the people. They are concerned with the prosperous development of the state and the nation, fully embody the CPC goal of wholehearted service to the people and the spirit of responsibility to the state and the people. Everyone expressed a desire to approach the CPC party consolidation with an attitude of openheartedness among intimate friends and a sharing of glory and ignominy. They believe that if the party has the determination and the people give their support these two major events which command the concern of all China and the attention of the whole world will certainly be successfully carried out.

Ever since 4 November when the CPC municipal committee invited non-party personages to attend the symposium, these personages from democratic political parties and those who are unaffiliated have successively carried out several separate discussions. These discussions have been enthusiastic, with lively talks and with everyone in a spirit of saying all they know without reserve. They gave many valuable opinions on party consolidation and offered severe criticism and useful suggestions on the conditions of spiritual pollution.

The symposium yesterday was chaired by Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403], Second Secretary of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Party Committee.

Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767], First Secretary of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee attended the symposium and also gave a speech.

Zhao Zukang [6392 4371 1660] Says this Party Consolidation has Great Determination and is Very Methodical.

At the symposium, Zhao Zukang, the member-in-charge of the Revolutionary Committee of the Guomindang, said that in this party consolidation the party has great determination and is properly methodical and has already made complete preparations by having a group of time-tested cadres as the core strength of the party consolidation. Healthy forces within the party already hold the commanding positions and this has increased the trust in party

consolidation. Comrade Hu Yaobang has said that one of the ways to prevent superficiality in the party consolidation is to request the help of non-party personages. We ought to stand with the party in "Sharing the glory and the ignominy" and enthusiastically assist in the party consolidation. Zhao Zukang also expressed a hope that the "three types of people" would be thoroughly eliminated during the party consolidation in order to clean out hidden dangers; he hoped that certain units would sincerely uphold the party line, principle and policy and remain consistent with the politics of the CPC Central Committee; and he hoped that certain departments would sincerely resolve the issues of partial interests being subordinated to overall interests.

Li Ruifu [2621 6904 1133] said that the "Three Types of People" Must be Thoroughly Purified.

Li Ruifu, the Director of the Municipal China Democratic League, said that the "three types of people" must be completely purified. Some of these people even today still maintain links and collaborate, some are in important positions and some are even still writing and publishing. With a simple twist of the head they go from leftism to rightism, carrying the flags of humanitarianism and the theory of human nature and writing things which deceive young people. These assorted impressions make everyone uneasy. We wholeheartedly support the CPC Central Committee view that this party consolidation is a major party undertaking, a major state undertaking, a major undertaking of the people, and also is a major undertaking of our democratic political parties. We firmly believe that by going through this party consolidation and by eliminating spiritual pollution the party can increase its purity, be more united, become stronger, and become more combat-worthy, so party prestige will greatly improve.

Sang Hu [2718 1721] said the Realm of Art and Literature Must Eliminate Spiritual Pollution.

Sang Hu, member of the CPPCC and well-known film director, said that since the Third Plenum a number of good and relatively good films have been made, they have been welcomed by the broad viewers and the results have been positive. However, a small number of films have mistaken political tendencies. In the ranks of filmmakers there is a trend toward the ideological tendency of "looking only toward money" and in creative ideology and creative thought they have been influenced by Western "modernist" thought and are immersed in "self-expression." The films they make are obscure and difficult to comprehend, and frequently are unacceptable to the audiences. Sang Hu said that our art and literature workers must work hard at the study of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, improving ideological understanding, performing criticism and self-criticism and strengthening the flesh and blood relationship with the people. I believe that after eliminating spiritual pollution we can welcome a glorious and continuous springtime in art and literature.

Lu Yu [4151 0060] said that Saying All That One Knows Can Aid the Party Consolidation.

Lu Yu, the director of the Shanghai branch of the Jiusan Society, said the democratic political parties are "forthrightly critical friends" who treat the party with the attitude of "being bound together in a common cause," sincerely study, improve their understanding, participate with enthusiasm, and help party consolidation by saying all they know without reserve. It is specially important that the leaders of the democratic political parties be models and take the lead in helping party consolidation. The democratic political parties also ought to hold various types of symposia, broadly and thoroughly seek party member views, make timely reflections upon conditions to the party in order to develop the role of all organizational levels of democratic political parties.

Liu Jingji [0491 7231 1015] and Tang Junyuan [0781 0689 6678] Express the Hope of Accelerating the Pace of Policy Implementation.

Liu Jingji, committee member of the Municipal China Democratic National Construction Association and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and Tang Junyuan, Deputy Director of the Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, in a jointly written speech stated that we have marched together with the party for 30 years and our fate and future are already tied together with that of the party, so we truly are bound together in a common cause sharing both the glory and the ignominy. The party has now decided to carry out a party consolidation and we offer our helping hands in support of this. We hope that during the party consolidation certain party organizations and party member comrades will make progress in resolving the issue of maintaining consistency in politics with the party central committee and accelerate the pace in implementing the policy of a united front. During the "Cultural Revolution," some party member cadres occupied private homes and to this day have not returned them to the original owners. It is hoped that this party consolidation will quickly make corrections. We also hope to correct problems of bureaucraticism and departmental selfishness in certain units during the party consolidation, thoroughly reform the work style and improve work efficiency in order to guarantee the stable development of economic construction.

Luo Guanzong [5012 0385 1350] Encourages Strengthening Leadership in Primary Level Party Consolidation.

Luo Guanzong, member of the CPPCC, said that there are some of the "three types of people" and some cultural revolution criminals who made serious errors and who to this day still cover up for and help one another, and some primary level organizations take a bureaucratic attitude toward cleaning up the "three types of

people." It is necessary to ensure that each primary level unit is able to organize a strong party consolidation leadership group to effectively practice the investigation work.

Written speeches were presented at the symposium by Wu Ruolan [0702 5837 1344], Wu Wenqi [0702 2429 4388], Fan Xinfu [5400 2450 4099] and Dong Yinchu [5516 1377 0443].

Attending the meeting were Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350], Director of the Municipal United Front Work Department and deputy directors of the department Jing Renqiu [7231 0117 4428], Fan Zhengfu [5400 1767 1133], Yan Zheng [0917 2398], Yang Shuming [2799 0647 6900], and Gu Wenliu [7357 0795 0491].

Also attending the symposium were responsible people of all municipal democratic political parties and the municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, public figures without political party affiliation, some of the NPC representatives and CPPCC members from Shanghai, some of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee members, some of the CPPCC Standing Committee members, and other patriotic public figures and well as responsible people from the concerned departments, all making a total of over 250 people.

11582
CSO: 4005/254

EAST REGION

EDITORIAL PROCLAIMS PARTY IS COMBAT-WORTHY

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial by Gong Mian [7895 0517]: "Our Party is Combat-Worthy"]

[Text] Some comrades had the following reaction to the announcement of the Party Central Committee decision on party rectification: "In the past the rectification movements always were downward rectifications and mass rectifications, so the people remained unconvinced. This party rectification decision by the Party Central Committee goes from above to below, starting first from the leading organs and leading groups. This is a good decision, one which won over the party and the people. The central committee is determined and we have faith that the party can properly carry out the rectification." However, a small minority of comrades lack faith, which is a manifestation of inadequate understanding of our party's combat worthiness.

Even though our party suffered great damage during the ten years of chaos, nonetheless, it was the party that smashed the "gang-of-four" counter-revolutionary clique and rescued both the party itself and the fate of the nation. Since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee, the party has reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organization line. It also is the party that has formulated correct policies which suit conditions in all areas to provide for a step-by-step development of new conditions in all work. Furthermore, it is our party that has initiated the attack on economic crime and other serious criminal activities, as well as brought order to all of the struggles which harm the interests of the nation and the people, and it has carried out education restoring and promoting the superior traditions of the party and education in socialist and communist ideology so that party workstyle and party organization can attain the initial stage of rectification. All of this demonstrates that our party is combat-worthy and that it can rely on its own strength to correctly carry out the party rectification. There now are some comrades who lack a correct analysis of our party's current situation, see only some gloomy aspects and cannot see that the main currents of the party are good. They cannot see that after four years of party effort the healthy forces of the party already are in

command and that the party is combat-worthy. The Party Central Committee decision concerning the rectification asks that beginning in the second half of 1983, a three year period be used for an overall rectification of party spirit and organization. This even more clearly demonstrates that our party has firm faith and that it is militant and full of vitality. The broad cadres and masses all see this point very clearly. In October, at the conference for non-party personages convened by the Central Committee of the CPC, Dong Qiwu [5516 0366 2976] Deputy Chairman of the CPPCC, said: The CPC has gone through ten years of chaos and has a few problems in the areas of ideology, style and organization, which is entirely understandable. In evaluating a political party or an individual, a major criterion is the attitude adopted toward one's own shortcomings and errors. The Sixth Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee passed the "Resolution Concerning Certain Issues in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," which correctly summed up our own experiences and lessons and used our own strength to correct our own errors. We are now again relying on our own strength to carry out party rectification and resolve a few issues in our party. Moreover, we are publicizing party conditions without any concealment, which is rarely seen in party rectifications, past or present, Chinese or foreign. This clearly shows that the CPC is one of greatness, glory and correctness, and clearly shows the wholehearted aim of serving the people. This can help us to understand that the party does have some gloomy aspects, and though they are unavoidable they are not frightening because the party is not isolated in the current international struggle or in the socialist struggle. What is frightening is that there is no understanding of these gloomy areas, or that comprehension of the struggle is not strong and is mired down in laxness and weakness. In facing up to these gloomy aspects, our party made a scientific analysis and moreover adopted positive actions to eliminate them and thus maintain the proletarian purity of our party. This truly is a powerful manifestation of the combat-worthiness of our party. Seventy years ago, in a document for the "'British Socialist Party' Congress," Lenin pointed out: "Social Democrats do not believe that they are strange people at all; they know that the proletariat will always encompass some filthy things contaminated by the bourgeoisie,—being situated in a turgid capitalist society makes this unavoidable. However, Social Democrats can apply forthright, brave criticism to heal their own party." All we need is to correctly understand our party's situation and we will be able to establish a proper faith in our party, rather than hold an attitude of suspicion.

A look at the goals and tasks determined by the Party Central Committee for this rectification shows that our party learned lessons and became more mature through the positive and negative experiences, thus increasing its strength. The general goals and demands of this rectification are to be under the leadership of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, rely on the revolutionary

consciousness of all party member comrades, correctly use the sharp weapons of criticism and self-criticism, implement party discipline, reveal and resolve serious inner party problems of ideology, workstyle and organization, realize a turn for the better in party style, improve the ideological and work standards of the whole party, make even closer links between the party and the masses, and strive to build the party into a strong nucleus to lead the socialist modernization efforts. The tasks of this party rectification are to "unify ideology, rectify the work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the organization." Unification of ideology means to make progress in reaching consistently high ideological and political levels throughout the whole party, correct all mistaken "left" and right tendencies which transgress against the four fundamental principles and the party line since the Third Plenum of the Eleventh Party Committee. Rectifying work style means to develop the revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, correct all behavior which uses official power for personal benefit, and oppose bureaucratism which is irresponsible to the party and the people. Strengthening discipline means to support the organizational principle of democratic centralism, oppose such anti-organization and anti-discipline things as paternalism, factionalism, anarchism, and liberalism, and transform the situation of weakness and laxness in party organization. Purifying the organization means to follow the regulations of the party constitution in cleaning up and expelling from the party elements that support opposition and harm to the party, especially the "three types of people." The party has determined that the goals and tasks of this party rectification have arisen from the party's present situation and that we must rely on the party's own strength to eliminate the gloomy aspects and correct the error. Consequently, some of the masses reflect that this party rectification is like a huge crucible which definitely will smelt our 40 million party members into people of a truly special cast.

A special feature of this party rectification is that it is from above to below, rather than from below to above. This is an expression of the complete faith we have in the strength of our party, and also is an incomparable feature not found in other parties. The party rectification decision concerning the measures and basic methods of the party rectification clearly determine that the measures are: "From the Party Central Committee to the basic level organizations, from above to below, and by stages and in groups. The rectification of each unit in the party organization also is from top to bottom, starting with the leadership groups and leading cadres and ending with the party member masses." It is very clear that this party rectification starts from the top level of the party central committee, and the top level of the provinces, cities and autonomous regions and then rectifies the other party organizations—this is point one. Starting the rectification with the leadership groups and leading cadres and

then rectifying the party member cadres—this is point two. These two points alter the previous conditions of first rectifying the bottom and then the top, first rectifying the party member masses and then rectifying the leadership groups and leading cadres, and they are in accord with the special features of the ruling party and grasp the key links of the party rectification. It also is a fact that if there is not first of all a rectification of the two levels of the Party Central Committee and the provincial, city and autonomous region organizations and if there is not first of all a rectification of the leadership groups and leading cadres, then there will be some difficulties in rectifying the entire party. Measures such as these which our Party Central Committee has determined for this party rectification correctly demonstrate the great proletarian spirit of our party.

Some comrades are worried that although the documents of this party rectification decision are excellent, but that in carrying them out aren't there some things that could go astray? Could they be done superficially? The party has anticipated such things and therefore has written into the party rectification decision a special provision, "there must be strict avoidance of any superficiality," this was seldom seen in previous party documents. This also shows that our party is strongly combat-worthy and is strongly determined to overcome inner party shortcomings. The party rectification decision has regulated that in order to prevent superficiality all levels of party leading cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, must sincerely set examples. In order to prevent superficiality there must be supervision from top to bottom. In order to prevent superficiality, at the conclusion of the party rectification, the upper level party committees will organize checking and acceptance procedures. Party member representatives will participate in the checking and acceptance and thoroughly listen to the opinions of the party member masses. It moreover has regulated the standards for each item of the procedures. Simultaneous with preventing superficiality, the decision has also clearly pointed out the necessity of avoiding the previous mistaken methods of brutal struggle and merciless attacks.

In a document of the "Eleventh Soviet of the CPSU (Bolshevik)," Lenin said: "The proletariat is not afraid to admit which things of the revolutionary process were done very well and which were not done well. In the past, the reason why all revolutionary political parties that died out did so only because they were swollen with pride, unskilled in discerning where their own strength lay, and afraid to mention their own weaknesses. However, we will not die out, because we are unafraid to point out our weak points and we moreover can learn how to overcome them." A party lacking great combat-worthiness dares not reveal its own weak points and also lacks the spirit to bravely correct its errors. Our party's determination to rectify the whole party shows we are powerful, so how could any party member not wholeheartedly engage in this party rectification?

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG TV, RADIO OFFICE STUDY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "The Zhejiang Province Television and Broadcast Office Organizes Party Members to Study Party Rectification Documents, Concentrate on Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] The Zhejiang Province Television and Broadcast Office party organization, in conducting study of the party rectification documents, firmly upholds the spirit of the documents in unifying party member ideology and in sincerely resolving the problem of spiritual pollution.

The party organization of this office is willing to spend time in close personal involvement with study. From 1-10 November, the members of the office's party organization had already conducted five sessions of concentrated study. During the study discussions they said that broadcasting and television are modern tools of dissemination and are an important department of the ideological battlefield, so they must plan an active role in eliminating spiritual pollution. The communist party members working in the broadcast and television departments, especially the party member cadres, ought to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, and they should establish and build a vanguard to propagate socialist spiritual civilization. The office's party organization underwent study, unified its thought and resolved to make the elimination of spiritual pollution into a key point of the current party rectification.

In order to carry out this resolve, the office's party organization requested that all of their party members without exception first of all sincerely study the party rectification documents, and that in this study they should come to understand the qualities and manifestations of spiritual pollution and adopt decisive, strict and sincere attitudes and correct methodology in order to resolve this problem. They moreover resolved that in addition to participating in cadre study two afternoons each week, party members would use their spare time one evening each week for concentrated study to enable them to study a little more and a little

better and increase their conscious involvement with party rectification. During the study discussions, everyone felt that in recent years there has been serious spiritual pollution on the broadcast and television battlefield. For example, some propagandize such things as bourgeois humanitarianism, the bourgeois theory of human nature, that the socialist system has innate "alienation," abstract democracy, and the mistaken theory of an opposition between party character and the character of the people. Some people are enthusiastic about producing gloomy, pessimistic and entirely fabricated works and programs which distort revolutionary history and truth. They heap praise on "modern" Western theories, and even propagandize vice and religion. Some welcome the vulgar tastes of a portion of the listeners or viewers, have only an "eye for money," commercialize spiritual products and show programs to bring in money. Some are not analytical or critical towards Western culture, blindly praise everything about it, and import and broadcast things harmful to the people's minds. There also have been expressions of such spiritual pollution in our province's broadcasts and television programs during the past few years. Art programs on the radio have broadcast unhealthy songs, and television has shown some unhealthy art programs. These urgently demand attention in order to eliminate them. The Zhejiang Television Station has already taken steps to sort out the 1,040 rolls of tape and film in its vaults. The Zhejiang People's Radio Station has also taken steps to "put the vaults in order," and clean up the tapes and record collections to get rid of the dregs and eliminate spiritual pollution.

11582
CSO: 4005/251

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY MEMBER DEVELOPMENT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS EMPHASIZED IN GUANGDONG

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Yue Zu [4727 4809]: "Organization Department of Provincial Party Committee Asks Party Organizations in Various Higher Institutions to Pay Attention to Development of Party Members among College Students"]

[Text] The Organization Department of the provincial party committee recently issued a circular asking the party organizations in various higher institutions to pay attention to and strengthen the development of party members among college students.

The circular states that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, most of the higher institutions in our province have strengthened the development of party members among intellectuals and have also paid attention to the development of members among college students. The newly developed party members among college students have done relatively well and have demonstrated a model influence among the students.

The circular points out that investigations show that the ratio of CYL members among the students in higher institutions is very large. Many of them want to advance politically and have done relatively well in learning and in work. They have an understanding of the party, and a group of active elements wanting to join the party have appeared among them. Many of them hope to become glorious members of the CPC. Consequently, to strengthen the development of party members among college students, there is a need for Communist Party members to become a strong backbone force among college students, in order to strengthen political and ideological work among the college students and to cultivate a large group of cadres for the state who are both red and expert.

5974

CSO: 4005/299

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

UNION, CYL AND WOMEN INFLUENCE EMPHASIZED IN GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Cheng Hua [2052 5478] and Quan Bin [2938 2430]: "Further Develop the Strong Linkage Influence between the Party and the Masses; Municipal Party Committee Calls Working Conference of the Labor Union, CYL and Women and Asks Various Levels of Party Organizations to Strengthen Leadership and to Strive to Develop New Situation in the Work of the Labor Union, CYL and Women"]

[Text] During the 14th and 15th of this month, the municipal party committee held a working conference of the labor union, CYL and women. The committee announced plans to strengthen the party's leadership in the work of the labor union, CYL and women and to develop a new situation in this work in our municipality.

Attending the conference were more than 80 persons responsible for work between the party and the masses from the involved municipal departments and offices and from various prefectures, counties and bureaus.

Reports were made by Liang Chao [2733 6389], chairman of the municipal general labor union; Hung Zhijun [4767 1807 6511], member and acting secretary of the municipal youth league; and Li Bixian [2621 4310 8300], chairman of the municipal women's association. They also introduced separately the work of the labor union, CYL and women's organizations in terms of their role as assistants to the party relative to developing the masses as well as their thoughts about future work.

As a result of conscientious discussions, the comrades attending the conference acquired a new understanding of the nature, tasks, position and influence of the work of the labor union, CYL and women during the new historical period and improved their understanding of the important significance of strengthening the party's leadership in this work. They unanimously believed that the labor union, CYL and women's organizations represented a strong linkage for the party in its liaison with the large masses, that the work of the labor union, CYL and women had always been an important part of the party's work and that these organizations were effective assistants to the party in properly carrying out its work with the masses. During the various historical periods, the labor union, CYL and women's organizations have always actively and voluntarily organized the large masses to complete the various tasks of the party. In the construction

of the two civilizations, they have demonstrated a gigantic influence and pushed forward the work of various units. All the participants expressed the thought that henceforward they must conscientiously study ways to strengthen the work of the labor union, CYL and women in their respective units and develop a new situation in the work of these organizations.

Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638] and Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], secretary and deputy secretary, respectively, of the Guangzhou municipal CPC committee, attended the conference and gave talks. They asked the various levels of party committees to strengthen their leadership in the work of the labor union, CYL and women to achieve a greater emphasis in their ideology, support from their work and a strengthening of their organization. The work of these organizations must be placed on the daily agenda of the party committees for regular discussion and study. The committees must lend an attentive ear to the ideas and recommendations of these organizations, provide correct guidance on a timely basis and regularly offer ideas, assign tasks and put on pressure. In manpower, cadres must be selected and provided to these organizations according to the requirements of the four modernizations. The committees must be concerned at all times for their ideology, work and daily living and provide them with definite conditions. Vigorous support must be provided to activities, which they develop independently. Their legitimate requirements, authority and benefits must be protected, and they must be supported in their struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends so that the labor union, CYL and women's organizations in our municipality may develop without interruption along the correct track.

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CSO: 4005/299

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION¶

ROLE OF GUANGDONG CADRES IN CONSOLIDATION, SPIRITUAL POLLUTION ELIMINATION

Guangzhou YANGCHENG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by staff: "Develop Influence of Senior Cadres in Party Consolidation and Pollution Elimination; Provincial Advisory Commission Held Expanded Conference of Standing Members; Kou Qingyan [1379 1976 1693] in Charge of Conference; Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627] Presented a Statement; Liu Tianfu [0491 3944 1133] and Lin Ruo [2651 5387] Attended Conference and Gave Talks"]

[Text] The Guangdong Province Advisory Commission of the CPC called an expanded conference of its standing members during the past 2 days to discuss and make arrangements for ways in which the commission and its members could serve as assistant and staff officers for the provincial party committee in the party consolidation work in order that they may better develop their influence.

Kou Qingyan, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, was in charge of the meeting. Chen Yueping, deputy chairman of the commission, presented a statement on the conscientious effort of the commission to learn how to consolidate the party and other questions. Xiao Huanhui [5135 3562 6540] and Yang Kanghua [2799 1660 5478], both deputy chairmen of the commission, standing members of the commission and some of the members of the commission from Guangzhou attended the conference.

The conference was attended by Liu Tianfu, member of the Advisory Commission of the Party Central Committee. In his talk, he pointed out that the key to the proper consolidation of the party was that it must not be done superficially. As long as we conscientiously and thoroughly carry out the series of measures of the Party Central Committee, we could definitely guarantee that the consolidation of the party would be carried out properly. Comrade Liu Tianfu also pointed out that the elimination of spiritual pollution was an important part of party consolidation. We must take a good hold of the work of eliminating spiritual pollution in our party consolidation work.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial party committee, also attended the conference and gave a talk. He set a high value on and praised the influence of the senior cadres and senior comrades in passing on their experience, giving help and setting examples. He pointed out that during this party consolidation work the influence of the provincial advisory commission and its members must be

properly developed. Both the standing members and the members of the provincial advisory commission are senior party members. Some of them are senior comrades who participated in the Yanan rectification of incorrect styles of work, received many years of party education and have an abundance of experience of struggle within the party. For the large number of party members, the party consolidation work is a profound education in Marxist ideology and an active ideological struggle. In correctly developing an active ideological struggle within the party, the senior comrades have an abundance of experience and can correctly grasp the spirit of the Party Central Committee, guarantee the healthy development of the party consolidation work and prevent the emergence of "leftist" and rightist deviations. Comrade Lin Ruo hoped that in participating in the party consolidation work the senior comrades of the provincial advisory commission would demonstrate the glorious tradition of the party and provide realistic assistance to the standing committee members of the provincial party committee in party consolidation. At the same time, the provincial party committee was also planning to invite some of the senior comrades to participate in related party consolidation work so that the work in our province would be better accomplished. Comrade Lin Ruo said that the key of party consolidation work in our province was in taking a good hold of the first group leadership agencies and related units scheduled to implement party consolidation work during the initial period.

Comrade Lin Ruo talked about the importance and urgency for Guangdong properly carrying out the work of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. He said that we should have an adequate evaluation of the difficulty of accomplishing this work and that we must also have full confidence and determination. He hoped that the senior comrades would demonstrate a greater influence in this area and assist the provincial party committee to take a good hold of this work of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution.

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CSO: 4005/299

NORTH REGION

PARTY CONSOLIDATION DEEMED URGENT, NECESSARY

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 83 p 2

/Commentary on party consolidation by Du Li /2629 4539/: "Why We Must Consolidate the Party: A Discussion of the Urgency and Necessity of Party Consolidation:/"

/Text/ The Second Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee that convened recently, based on the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, adopted "The Resolutions of the CPC Central Committee Concerning Party Consolidation," and determined that starting in the winter of this year, they would start to comprehensively consolidate the party. This is a matter of prime importance for our party; it fully reflects the wishes of the entire party and all of the people, and it completely suits the needs of socialist modernization and construction.

The reason we must carry out party consolidation is, first of all, determined by our party's situation. Even though ten years of civil strife have caused our party serious harm, currently, the essential elements of the party ranks are still pure and possess great capability. As a result of a series of work and struggles since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party's style and organization has undergone a preliminary consolidation, the party's situation has clearly improved, and healthy forces within the party already occupy a strong majority position. There are, however, a dark side and many serious problems that truly exist within the party. A few party members and party cadres, on both the "left" and the right, transgress the four fundamental principles and the party's line, plans and policies that have come about since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, and politically are unable to maintain unanimity with the Party Central Committee. A few party members use their power of office to pursue private interests, and there is a serious problem of bureaucracy. Quite a few party organizations and party members oppose democratic centralism. Patriarchal systems, factionalism, anarchism and liberalism, all without organization and discipline, are quite severe, and a few party organizations are becoming flabby and slack. Within the party, the "three types of people" opposing and harming the party (i.e., the rebels who gained their positions by following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, those who are severely factionalist in their ideas, and those who engage in beating,

smashing and looting) have not been completely put in order. This type of serious impurity in thought, style and organization has caused dissatisfaction and anxiety in a wide number of party members and in the broad masses of people; the harm to the party has been extremely great, and up to now we have not had time to comprehensively and systematically to carry out consolidation. Currently, our work in every respect has gotten onto the right track, and we must and should, without any more delay, launch a comprehensive consolidation.

Another reason why we must carry out party consolidation is determined by the fact that the party faces a new situation and new tasks. Currently, the party is bearing the arduous task of leading socialist modernization and construction, and it has come across new situations and new problems that were unknown in the past. We must earnestly study and solve these. Yet the level of thinking and work of a great number of party members, however, lags far behind the needs of the circumstances and tasks. We are carrying out a comprehensive party consolidation not only to solve the problems of impure thought, ways and organization within the party, but also to solve the problem of the party's level of ideology and work not suiting new circumstances and new tasks, and to strive to build up the party into a firm core of leadership for socialist modernization and construction.

The CPC, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought, is the vanguard of the working class. It can depend on its own strength, correct its own errors and vigorously advance. Under the guidance of the correct line, we are rectifying the party and its workstyle, overcoming the serious problems that exist in ideology, style and organization, and strengthening the party's unity and capability. This truly is an important historical experience for the CPC in strengthening its own construction. The Yennan Rectification Movement, launched in 1942 eliminated the influence of the Wang Ming "leftist" line, enabled the entire party to ideologically achieve boundless unity and solidarity, guaranteed great victories in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation, and established the People's Republic of China.

This party consolidation, under the guidance of the Central Committee's correct leadership and the 12th Party Congress' correct line, is certainly capable of improving the entire party's level of Marxism, cause our party to achieve even stronger life and vitality, give rise to a new spirit of both working hard for the prosperity of the country and close unity, and more effectively lead all the people to strive for new victories in socialist modernization and construction.

12437

CS0: 4005/273

NORTH REGION

ROTATIONAL TRAINING USED TO PREPARE CADRES FOR PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 83 p 4

/Article by Qing San /1987 0005/: "Earnestly Study the Party Construction, Prepare for Party Consolidation: More than 70,000 Party Members in Shijiazhuang Participate in Rotational Training"

/Text/ Starting in the beginning of this year, party organizations at all levels in Shijiazhuang, according to the needs of the Central Committee and provincial party committee, group after group and at different times, are carrying out widespread rotational training for party members, using the party constitution as the primary content. Up to the end of September, more than 73,000 party members participated in rotational training, constituting 91 percent of the entire city's party members. This is another general and systematic party member educational activity that is continuing last year's education in party spirit, style and discipline, and has served as a preparation for party consolidation.

This rotational training maintains the connection between theory and practice and implements the spirit of rectification. On the basis of making clear the "ten definites," it centers on the topic of "Heightening awareness of communism and striving for qualified party members," and leads party members, according to the standards for party members, to earnestly launch criticism and self-criticism and to be competent at self-education. During rotational training, many units also launched "I add glory to the party flag," and many other forms of educational activity.

An important result of this rotational training is systematic study of the party's fundamental tenets and increased consciousness of qualified party members. The party members who entered the party during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" did not receive a systematic education in the party's fundamental tenets. The concept of the party for a few old party members, due to the effect of ten years of internal chaos, was blunted. In rotational training, the broad masses of party members comprehensively studied the constitution, got an understanding of the party's nature, tasks and party member standards, and became clear concerning how to be a qualified party member. Factory 3302 has a party

member who originally thought like a "romantic" who "fully drank in famous paintings from all periods and countries, and whose appreciation did not carry with it any cultural or artistic political flavor." Through rotational training, he saw his failings and problems. He said: "I must treat this rotational training as a starting line, and strive to become a qualified party member."

Secondly, rotational training has strengthened faith in communism. Party committees on all levels organized party members who lack faith in communism, who are even doubtful and vacillating or have other problems, to study the theory of scientific socialism and the relevant speeches of the Central Committee's leading comrades. They made clear that communism first of all is a kind of movement, and it was made clear that the objective law of socialism must necessarily replace capitalism, and that communism will necessarily be victorious. They did away with "vague theories," and strengthened faith in communism. The automobile factory has a young party member who in the past always thought that communism was an ideal-invisible and unattainable. After study, he said, "I have taken a profound class in communism, and much can be accomplished by this generation of young people."

Third, rotational training has improved consciousness in regards to maintaining unanimity with the Central Committee. Before rotational training, a portion of party members did not understand the line, plans and policies enacted since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, and some even opposed them and did not carry them out. During rotational training, many units led the party members to review the great achievement of bringing order out of chaos since the Third Plenum, to examine whether or not their own attitudes were correct, to overcome "leftist" and rightist deviations and errors, and to recognize that the policies since the Third Plenum enjoy popular support, are in accord with the will of the people and are good policies for a strong country and prosperous people. In the rolling mill of a steel plant there is a party member who with deep feeling said: "In the past, due to an incorrect ideological line, everything was offensive to my eye. Today I have cleared up my 'leftist' influence, and when I do my work I feel vigorous."

Fourth, rotational training has strengthened conviction in our ability to change the party's style, and improved our immunity for resisting unhealthy trends. In the past, a few party members were not confident about making a change for the better in the party's workstyle. They only complained about unhealthy tendencies and did not struggle, to the point that they even followed the bad examples of others. After rotational training, party members recognized that the problem of party style is related to the big problem of life or death for the party. Everyone has a duty in correcting party workstyle. Many party members are conscious of party member standards, make severe demands of themselves and correct unhealthy tendencies. Li Chen /2621 4453/, of the cement

plant's power section, once after getting out of work received a "considerable gift." He immediately recalled that he was a CPC member and should not use his authority for personal gain, and on his own initiative gave the "gift" to the leadership to handle.

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CSO: 4005/273

NORTH REGION

PARTY CONSOLIDATION NECESSARY IN FEIXIANG COUNTY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 4

/Article by Feixiang County CPC Party Committee: "'Resolutions' Extremely Correct,' Party Consolidation Is Extremely Necessary."

/Text In our study of the "CPC Central Committee's Resolutions on Party Consolidation," we had connections with the events at the Feixiang County's test party consolidation sites. We came to realize that the Central Committee's resolutions on party consolidation are extremely correct.

Feixiang County is an old revolutionary region. Since the founding of the party in 1927, party organizations at all levels and a large number of party members, during a long period of revolution and construction, played strong roles as core leaders and model vanguards. Even during the "Great Cultural Revolution" when the party organization was badly wounded, the main stream was still good. After the past several years of restoration and consolidation, especially through investigation and resolution of the "Feixiang Incident," we have earnestly summed up our experiences and lessons. Party workstyle has taken a turn for the better and the party's circumstances have also clearly improved. However, the "Feixiang incident" did not occur accidentally, and it illustrates how the problems of impure thinking, workstyle and organization within the party are in urgent need of resolution. From an investigation of the actual situation of the party organizations and 720 party members of the county's 52 units, the factionalist ideology of a few people has not been eliminated, the "three types of people" have not been thoroughly been dealt with, some people attach themselves to others, and they depend on the "faction" and not the organization. Some do not differentiate between what is democratic within the party and what is a non-organizational activity, and some are unable to consciously maintain unanimity with the Central Committee in carrying out the party's lines, plans and policies. A portion of party members are not firm in their faith in communism, have forgotten the basic tenet of serving the people, and some party members fill useless roles. A few party members have developed individualistic and special privilege mentalities. They scramble for fame and gain, they stretch out their hand to the party and demand power, they act deviantly and illegally, illegally change (rural) registrations, take unlawful advantages in the building of private homes,

with long-term debts involving public money, etc. Among them are weak and incapable leading groups which do not dare to take action against unhealthy trends and evil practices. Some leading cadres have fairly severe bureaucratic tendencies, and they cut themselves off from the masses. We have carried out trial party consolidation in party units in organs directly subordinate to the county, carried out a thorough and universal Marxist education for the party members, and earnestly launched criticism and self-criticism, distinguishing right from wrong and correcting errors. Most importantly, we have achieved the "three comprehends:" proceeding from actual conditions, to comprehend the important contradictions that are solved in party consolidation; to comprehend the central link that is ideological education and work to enhance the political quality of party members; and to comprehend the key that is the consolidation of the leading group, and improve the party's fighting capability. After the experimental party consolidation, the political quality of party members clearly improved, and the number of basically unqualified and unqualified party members decreased from 193 before party consolidation to 21. The leading body further enhanced their consciousness for carrying out the party's line, plans and policies, and strengthened their fighting capability. Such acts as illegally changing rural registration, taking unlawful advantages in the building of private homes, having long-term debts involving public money, were corrected. The party's discipline was strict and impartial, and party organization was made pure, according to party regulations, they individually handled the 28 cases of "three types of people" and not meeting party member criteria. The broad masses of party members has braced up, and the leading group is strong, possesses boundless zeal for leading the cadres and the masses in the four modernizations, and has caused us to achieve fairly good results in industrial and agricultural production and in all work. In one commune there was a case once when bicycles and food were being stolen. The head of the county bureau of public safety attended to the matter personally, and spent consecutive nights cracking the case. The assistant chief heard that a raider was returning home, and that night he led the police to make arrests. Their rate for solving cases is the best in the prefecture. This year food and cotton production has broken through to the highest levels ever.

Party consolidation is not only an effective measure for solving seriously impure ideology, style and organization within the party, but is a fundamental guarantee of seizing great victory in the four modernization. We indeed must earnestly study the "Resolutions," seek out the disparities by comparing ourselves to the "Resolutions," consolidate and develop party consolidation results, and start preparing for the second round of party consolidation.

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CSO: 4005/273

NORTH REGION

SYMPOSIUM CRITICIZES CAPITALIST HUMANITARIANISM

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 1

/Article: "Welcome Party Consolidation With Positive Action"

/Text/ The Yongji County CPC party committee overcame their "waiting" and "depending" attitude, took comrade Zhang Ge /1728 2074/ as a model, dared to take chances, solved its thorny problems and used the positive action of correcting party ways to welcome party consolidation. This type of action conforms to the spirit of party consolidation "Resolutions," and we must energetically advocate this.

If the first staged party consolidation in first-level county organs was not carried out /well/, what, according to central regulations, should be done? Is it wait and depend, or is it enthusiastically take action? The correct method must be the latter. At present, Shanxi has many units--not only those participating in the first session of party consolidation, but also those participating in the second session--which have taken action, earnestly studied party consolidation documents, and discussed while studying, changed while consolidating. Doing it this way is advantageous in strengthening the capability of party organization, and in improving the faith of party members both in party consolidation and in smoothly carrying out the next step in party consolidation. There are a few units, however, that act slowly and sit back and wait for the arrival of party consolidation. A leading comrade said, "Our unit's problems are thorny and hard to solve; we will consider them after party consolidation!" There are also a few comrades who feel that their own problems are serious; they await "passing the test" and delay consolidation. This is also a type of being dispirited. The party consolidation "Resolutions" clearly point out: "After the publication of these resolutions, all party organizations must organize their party members to earnestly study the party consolidation documents stipulated by the Central Committee, enhance their ideological awareness and perfect the regular activities of organizations. Any party members and cadres having any type of error must take the initiative to correct that error, and must not wait until their own unit's party consolidation to solve it." This then informs us that both party organizations and party members must enthusiastically take action, and take the initiative to solve their own problems. Being unconcerned and passively waiting is in itself a mistake.

Certainly, we advocate using the positive actions of correct party workstyle to welcome party consolidation, and are not requiring that all problems be solved before party consolidation. This party consolidation is another great Marxist educational movement of our party, and many great problems within the party should be solved through this party consolidation. We are really advocating the use of positive actions in the correct party style to welcome party consolidation in order to even better achieve this goal. Party organizations at every level must get a clear understanding of the situation, strengthen the leadership of the present study of party consolidation, and make a thorough preparation for a more comprehensive party consolidation.

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CSO: 4005/273

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI VIEWS ON FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA MONTH

HK261549 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] The general offices of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government yesterday approved and transmitted the views of the provincial family planning committee on the arrangements for launching the second family planning propaganda month.

The document points out: To carry out family planning, to control the growth of population, and to make the growth of population suit the development of the national economy is an important strategic problem of our country's socialist modernization. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has scored remarkable achievements in family planning work, has initially changed the situation in the unplanned growth of population, and has created favorable conditions for the national economy and social development. However, we must see that the base of our province's population is big and quickly increases and that the incompatible contradiction between the development of population and economic development is still very outstanding. Therefore, it is extremely necessary to launch the second family planning propaganda month drive within the provincial and to conduct education in this basic policy of the state for the cadres and the masses.

The document points out: In this propaganda month drive, we must regard the spirit of the 12th party congress as our guiding principle, must regard the rural areas as the key points, must carry out publicity and education in depth, must constantly transform and perfect the system of family planning work, must completely implement all policies, and must raise the one-child rate and the rate of sterilization. We must resolutely stop multiple births and must further create a new situation in our province's family planning work.

With a view to strengthening leadership, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government have set up the provincial second family planning propaganda month leading group. Comrade Zeng Shenda serves as the head of the group and comrades Tao Zhong and (Sun Daren) serve as the deputy heads. Leading comrades of the relevant departments, committees, bureaus, and mass organizations have taken part in this work.

The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government demanded: CPC committees and governments at all levels must also set up corresponding organs. It is essential to really do well in directing and arranging for this propaganda month drive. In close coordination with one another, all relevant units must mobilize the forces of all quarters, must launch this propaganda month drive in a down-to-earth manner, and must make good achievements.

CSO: 4005/365

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS MEET RETURNED TAIWAN BUSINESSMAN

HK110430 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Recently, leading comrades of the province and city, including Governor Chen Guangyi, Lanzhou City CPC Committee Secretary (Wang Jingtang), and Mayor Wang Daoyi, cordially met Mr (Lian Dejing), who returned to the mainland of the motherland not long ago and who came to Lanzhou to settle down and to work.

Mr (Lian Dejing's) hometown is Zhangzhou, Fujian. He was born in Taiwan and was a businessman. In autumn last year, he returned to the mainland of the motherland. Now, he serves as a translator in the provincial institute of sciences.

During the meeting, leading comrades of the province and city first extended Spring Festival greetings to Mr (Lian Dejing) and welcomed him to our province to take part in the construction of the motherland. They also asked him to give their regards to his family members in Taiwan.

Mr (Lian Dejing) thanked the government and leading comrades of the province and city for the concern which they showed for him. He said: Our motherland is very warm and everything is very good. I am very glad and very proud. I have longed for a new life. I feel happy that I can contribute toward the four modernizations of our motherland. He earnestly hoped that the two coasts of the motherland between the strait will be unified at an early date. He also hoped he and his family members in Taiwan will be reunited at an early date.

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NORTHWEST REGION

YINCHUAN CONVEYS DOCUMENT NO. 1 TO LOWER LEVELS

HK130314 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] According to NINGXIA RIBAO, after the 1984 Document No. 1 of the CPC Central Committee and Wan Li's speech at the national conference on rural work were transmitted to the lower levels, party organizations at all levels in the region quickly conveyed them by various means.

The Yinchuan City CPC Committee has published the study documents and distributed them to party organization departments of brigades and villages. (Xiayingzi) Township in the outskirts of Shizuishan City has conveyed the document and speech to the masses through the wired broadcasting system. Responsible comrades of Guyuan Prefecture CPC Committee as well as CPC committees of Xiji and Zhongwei Counties have led cadres of departments concerned to communes and brigades to propagate the document and speech to cadres and the masses in rural areas. Other counties have also made specific arrangements for propagating and implementing the Document No. 1.

In the study of Document No. 1, all localities must firmly grasp work in the following ways:

First, they must link the continuous implementation of the 1983 Document No. 1 with the study and implementation of the 1984 Document No. 1.

Second, they must have clear idea of the focal point of this year's rural work, that is, on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system, they should strive to improve the standard of commodity production, to keep circulation channels clear, and to develop commodity production. The CPC committee of Zhongning County has stipulated the extension of the contract period of land to beyond 15 years. It will also do well in social services, and the tasks which cannot be accomplished by household efforts will be done by the cooperative economy.

Third, they will develop commodity production in line with local conditions. In connection with the actual conditions, all localities have fixed the focal point of developing commodity production. They adopt special policies for developmental production. The CPC committee of Guyuan Prefecture pointed out: Any kind of production will be allowed provided that it is favorable to developing commodity production and to solving the problem of surplus

rural manpower. Contracts for developing wasteland are signed once, and the land is harnessed year by year. The outskirts of Yinchuan City have signed development contracts for 3,000 mu of water surface and 1,300 mu of wasteland.

Fourth, they will support the development of the specialized households and step up social services before and after production. In view of the fodder supply shortage problem, the people in the outskirts of Yinchuan City and Taole County have decided to run fodder-processing plants.

Fifth, they will conscientiously overcome the difficulties in purchasing and selling. They will uphold the principle of forging ahead through concerted efforts of the state, collective, and individual, and by means of various channels but fewer links [words indistinct].

Sixth, they will attach great importance to qualified personnel and provide them with training. The outskirts of Shizuishan City and [words indistinct] accelerate the speed of personnel training by means of assigning them to other places to learn while also inviting people to give lectures.

CSO: 4005/365

INTEGRATION OF MILITARY, CIVILIAN OUTPUT

HK090921 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 12, 5 Dec 83 pp 31-33

[Article by Dong Yu [0157 2485] and Chen Jinyu [7115 6930 0151] of the Ministry of Electronics Industry and Zhang Zuzhong [1728 4371 1813] of the Nanjing Radio Factory: "Integration of Military and Civilian Production"]

[Text] The Nanjing Radio Factory is one of the state's large-sized electronics factories. It has effected the policy of integrating military and civilian production and peacetime and wartime production for more than 3 decades. Upon meeting the demand for military products, the factory has set the production of broadcasting and television equipment, which requires similar equipment and technology as military communications, as its main target for developing civilian products. It has manufactured a series of famous "Panda" brand products. At the same time, it has also developed some equipment for ground satellite communications stations, electronic testers, electronic medical [word indistinct] and instruments, and a device for uninterrupted electricity supply. It has broadened the application of military communications equipment to various aspects of the national economy. The factory has designed and manufactured more than 220 kinds of new products. Apart from providing a large quantity of communications equipment for the army, it has provided 2.5 million pieces of "Panda" television broadcasting products such as transistors and television sets, and cassette radios for our domestic market and more than 40 kinds of electronic equipment for petroleum, geology, meteorology, civil aviation, fishery, agriculture, and health departments, scoring an average annual 24 percent increase in its total industrial output value for the past 34 years and making an average annual 25 percent increase in its profits turned over to the state.

The factory's integration of military and civilian production has marked a new phase after the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The demand for civilian products has soared as the national economy has been readjusted. In view of the new situation, the factory has ardently readjusted its products structure. Apart from fulfilling the task of providing accessories for key national defense projects and equipment for the army, the factory, with the production of "Panda" products as its breakthrough, has greatly developed salable civilian products. It has gradually built up a large variety of products which are flexible and competitive. The development of enterprises has thus been revitalized and become prosperous. The proportion of the factory's

military and civilian production was 7:3 in 1979, 5:5 in 1980, 3:7 in 1981, and 2:8 in 1982. The factory registered an increase of 40.2 percent in its total industrial output value in 1982 as against the preceeding year. The output value of military products increased by 50.9 percent.

I. Major Ways

1. To give full play to its strong points and to open up new ways. If military and civilian production is integrated, which type of civilian products should be manufactured? The Nanjing Radio Factory proceeds from the practice of an enterprise. It sticks to the principle of manufacturing civilian products which require similar technology and craftsmanship as those of military products, which are salable and are the very things the people need, and which give scope to the factory's special skill. It has enthusiastically readjusted the product structure and given full play to distinguishing features, with its main emphasis on increasing the production of goods which suit both the army and the people and on developing civil communications equipment and broadcasting and television products. In the meantime, the factory, while depending on the market and the availability of time and resources, produces in passing or in its spare time some other electronic appliances. In this way, both the needs of the army and the people are well taken care of. They go together and supplement each other. Speculative production of civilian products is thus avoided.

Through external and door-to-door surveys, the factory has introduced some of its military communications equipment to other departments within the national economy. It has made certain appropriate improvements and increased the production of accessories to suit the demands of the people. Consequently, the number of customers has increased and its role has become more significant.

Throughout the past 2 decades, the factory has produced more than 100 items of "Panda" television products. Its products have enjoyed great prestige, as reflected in various national appraisals of product quality. They are well recognized by the public and they find a good market. The factory has paid much attention to the development of civilian products. In view of a slackened market for radio sets, the factory has focused its attention on the production of cassette radios which have gained popularity. This year, 12 types of "Panda" broadcasting and television products have been on sale.

2. The factory has focused its attention on seeking a parallel development of both military and civilian production so as to avoid confusion and unnecessary competition between the army and the people. A specific way to achieve this goal is to set up a military design team, a civilian design team, a military workshop, and a civilian workshop. The spareparts workshop sometimes produces military spares, sometimes civilian spares, and sometimes both. The management of technology, production, and resources of military and civilian products is separated. For instance, the factory director is in charge of the production of the entire factory. The factory's military and civilian products are separately managed [by] two deputy chief engineers. The head of production readjustment section is in charge of the overall planning of

readjustment, while the planning of military and civilian products is separately managed by two deputy heads and production planners are divided into two teams. Production of various products progresses in accordance with the plans laid down by the planning section. When the production of military products comes into conflict with that of civilian, the director or the factory's readjustment meeting will settle the conflict and set priorities if it involves the entire factory. If the conflict involves internal problems within a section, the section head should be responsible to settle it. The production progress of military and civilian products of the spareparts workshop tallies with the factory's production plans, and production is achieved on schedule and in a rational manner.

As the production of civilian products increases, the production management of civilian products is strengthened so as to ensure a continuous supply of civilian products. First, to improve planned management. The production method of civilian products has been transformed from many batches of small quantity to a few batches of large quantity so as to concentrate on the production of certain types of products for each season and month. The factory's planned assessment is strengthened and due consideration is given to products which adhere [sentence indistinct]. Second, to pay more attention to weaker links, to cut long-term production and boost short-term production, and to increase the staff and facilities. In regard to key projects for items made by the factory itself, the number of staff, machines, and products are fixed by the factory. Bonuses are given out for overfulfillment of production targets so as to ensure the consistency of planning. Third, to ensure the supply of complete sets. A deputy director is specially in charge of the supply of complete sets. Regular and tactical staff are combined to deal with procured complete sets. A team in charge of procured complete sets has been formed gradually, with the assembling of civilian components as its main task. A chain of processing--from introducing imported sets to checking materials to eliminating old materials to choosing materials for civilian sets--has been formed. The main parts of television sets and cassette radio are sent to the workshop from the civilian main storehouse.

3. To pay attention to scientific research and develop new products. In view of the readjustment of the national economy, military enterprises have met keen competition in developing civilian commodities. In order to gain an advantageous position, they should strengthen their exploration of new products and speed up the replacement of products. While stressing the integration of military and civilian production, the factory sticks to the principle of being cautious while making progress, aiming at domestic and overseas advanced standards, paying attention to both domestic and foreign needs, and doing a good job in exploring new products and technological reserve. The factory reserves 70 percent of its technological strength in developing new military products in a bid to maintain a continuous supply of new equipment to the army and to speed up the modernization of communications in national defense. In the meantime, the factory pays great attention to the replacement of civilian products. It has initiated the production of 43 types of new products since 1979, 10 being military products and 24 being broadcasting and television products.

4. To pay full attention to quality and quantity, service, and cost in order to enhance competitiveness of its products. For years, the factory has laid great stress on product quality and quantity. Since 1979, it has exercised overall control over its products' quality and quantity, aiming to produce high-quality products that win gold and silver medals and laying stress on improving the reliability of its products. In this way a system for guaranteeing quality has been set up gradually. Gold and silver medals are awarded to the factory every year for its products. Service is the key to increasing the products' reputation and enhancing their competitiveness. No matter how good the products are, they may, sooner or later, become defective. The customers can be satisfied only when technological followup is provided. The management and service section of the factory has set up a team for repairing broadcasting and television products. Furthermore, the factory's maintenance force has been combined with that of society's so as to improve technological followup. As the television sets manufactured by the factory are salable products, their performance has a great bearing on the factory's entire profits. The factory's main objective is to lower the production cost for television sets. Specific analyses of television sets have been carried out by the staff concerned under the direct leadership of the factory's leaders in a bid to make ways for lowering costs. Since 1978, the factory has registered an average decrease of 16 percent in cost per annum.

II. Four Advantages

Will the integration of military and civilian production affect or cripple the development of military products? The 30-odd-year practice of the Nanjing Radio Factory has shown clearly that such integration does not affect or cripple the development of military products. On the contrary, it promotes and strengthens the development of military products and further increases the overall economic results of an enterprise. Specifically, there are four advantages.

1. Such an integration helps to strike an overall balance of an enterprise and increase its economic results. Military enterprises should, in the first place, fulfill the duty of producing military products to meet the required quality and quantity. The production of military products should, however, be closely related with the current situation. Through integration, an enterprise can use its workload in military production as a basis to determine the extent of its production of civilian products so as to ensure maximum production. Integration can bring an enterprise's peacetime productivity into full play and raise the utilization rate of materials and facilities. It also saves up productivity for expanding wartime military production. For instance, the factory has registered an average annual decrease of 19 percent in military production since 1979. But since it has greatly developed the salable "Panda" television sets, it has made an average annual increase of 26 percent in profits. Last year, it manufactured 200,000 "Panda" television sets, which made a profit of over 10 million yuan for the state.

2. Integration helps an enterprise gain two sets of skills and promote the exploration of new products. The transfer of military skills may speed up

the development of civilian production. In the meantime, integration may promote the technological development of an enterprise. For instance, during the late 1950's, the factory started trying to produce transistors. It trained a group of basic skilled workers for the development of military transistor communications. It provided technological training to soldiers and carried out some technological experiments. It found a way to produce entire sets of equipment using transistors. It made some facilities and equipment on its own. In September 1968, Premier Zhou ordered that the transistor system be introduced to military radio stations. With the experience of manufacturing a germanium-transistor 2-watt transmitter, the factory set up a silicon transistor 2-watt transmitter and initiated the development of single side-band transistor communications equipment. At that time, more than a half of the technicians who took part in making transistors were shifted to develop a military transistor radio station. Among them, 15 were technologists for the manufacturing of whole sets and components. The factory succeeded in producing a silicon transistor 2-watt transmitter at the end of 1968. In the late 1970's it began to produce integrated circuit monochrome television sets and it blazed a new trail in developing third generation military products.

3. Such an integration helps improve the technological transformation of enterprises and helps lay a material and technological foundation for developing military products. In order to cope with the rapid development in military products and the increasing demand for civilian goods, the factory had to initiate great reform and transformation, tap its potentials, and increase productivity and the quality and quantity of its products. In recent years, it readjusted the structure of its products and increased its production of civilian products and attached much importance to technological transformation. It basically counted on itself in developing three technologically advanced production lines of television sets and cassette radios and, at the same time, in reforming the technology of military production and introducing some fairly advanced testing equipment. In the course of developing new technologies and materials, the factory will conduct technological research and tests on the application of such technologies and materials to civilian products if it is not sure whether they will succeed or not. They will be applied to military products if the factory finds them applicable to civilian products. Take plastics technology as an example. It was first applied to civilian products such as radio and television sets; it was then later applied to military products.

4. Such an integration helps improve the management of enterprises. Normally, military production is characterized by many batches of small quantities, long term, and slow tempo and is easier to be managed, whereas civilian production is characterized by few batches of large quantities, short term, and great turnover. Moreover, since civilian products have a wider market and are more competitive, the enterprises are forced to pay attention to improving their management and the quality and quantity of their products and lowering their production cost. Since 1979, the factory has initiated organizational readjustment, gradually implemented an overall planned management and an overall control of the quality and quantity of its products, and initiated an overall business accounting so as to keep in pace with the changing products structure and to suit the increasing demand for civilian products.

INFLUENCE OF HUA GUOFENG REMAINS

Hong Kong MING BAO in Chinese 4 Dec 83 p 3

[Commentary by Yu Qing [0060 7230]: "Joint Attack by Both Left and Right to Oppose Deng's System; Influence of Hua Guofeng Remains; Two Birds with One Stone by Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] After the collapse of the Gang of Four, their underlings dissolved into two wings. One group joined the "whatever faction" to oppose the pragmatist line of Deng Xiaoping. The other group suddenly changed its identity and, in the name of the "liberation of ideology," is now pushing the policy of opening up to the outside and enlivening the internal economy to the extreme right in both propaganda and practice. These people are pursuing the same goal through different routes. Their thought is to push for the gradual collapse of the Deng, Hu and Zhao system by outflanking it from the left and right. It is exactly with this background in mind that Deng Xiaoping decided to adopt the tactics of opposing the left and correcting the right, thereby killing two birds with one stone.

Among the underlings of the Gang of Four, only the small number of the prominent figures and those with criminal violations have been punished by party discipline and state laws. The great majority of them have been dealt with leniently. The first category includes those who have committed serious political errors. They have been dealt with under party and political discipline but have retained their party memberships and official positions. The second category covers those who have committed "general political errors." These cases have been investigated and findings have been prepared but the people involved have not been subjected to any organizational handling. The third category covers those who "have said or done the wrong things," and they are taken care of through criticism and education. There is also a small number who have been under factional protection and have not been touched. Some of them continue to occupy leadership positions unjustly. These were the ones who benefitted from the Cultural Revolution and who yearn for the power of the past. Many of them hold a strong grudge against the present system but have adopted the tactics of "lying low" and have turned to covert activities. These people have infiltrated into various businesses and trades in large numbers and constitute a major hidden peril within the Chinese Communist Party. The pragmatist line being promoted by Deng Xiaoping is often difficult to carry out thoroughly, and it is all due to the secret resistance by these people. For this reason,

Deng Xiaoping once warned: "The influence of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four cannot be underestimated and cannot be treated too naively."

After the collapse of the Gang of Four, the leftist kingpins of the Cultural Revolution dissolved into two wings. Some of them joined the "whatever faction." They saw Hua Guofeng as a person who, in reality, had the same goal as the Gang of Four although using a different approach. They all held up the banner of supporting Mao Zedong and persisted with the line of the extreme left. The move would only be a change of Buddha without tearing down the temple. Consequently, they gathered under the command of Hua Guofeng. They also united with the forces of the chronic left wing of the Chinese Communist Party and fought hard against and even openly opposed the pragmatist line of Deng Xiaoping, claiming that the pragmatist line was a departure from the classics and rebellion against orthodoxy and that it represented a backward movement. Another group turned to the right. Using the slogan of the "liberation of ideology" and in both propaganda and practice, they pushed to the extreme right the pragmatist policy of recent years of practicing an opening to the outside and enlivening the economy inside. At the same time, taking advantage of the crisis of confidence in some people, they did their utmost to spread anti-socialist ideology and create chaos.

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HEBEI STRESSES STUDY OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT BY LEADERSHIP CADRES

Hong Kong MING BAO in Chinese 10 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by staff: "Gao Yang [7559 2254] Urges the Learning of Economic Management; Hebei Will Give Test to County Secretaries; Talented Persons Are to Be Recommended by the Masses"]

[Text] (Special correspondence from Beijing) The Hebei CPC provincial committee has called on the various levels of leadership cadres to study economic management conscientiously, to establish new ways of selecting talented persons and to persist with principles and correct unhealthy trends. A test of scientific knowledge in economic management will also be given to the various levels of leadership cadres who will attend the provincial meeting of county secretaries next month. All this was announced by Gao Yang, first secretary of the provincial party committee, during the recent meeting of prefectural and municipal party committee secretaries.

During his talk, Gao Yang said that current economic construction, cultural construction, construction of political power and party construction are all faced with new problems which require correct remedies. However, the old cadres are "old soldiers with old guns" and do not have adequate knowledge. The young and middle-aged cadres who have just joined the leadership groups possess only certain professional knowledge, and most of them are lacking in overall knowledge. Consequently, both new and old cadres must study or refresh their knowledge conscientiously, especially in the study of scientific knowledge in economic management, because due to the lack of scientific knowledge in economic management among various levels of leadership cadres, too many errors have been made in our economic construction in recent years and economic management has been too backward.

On the establishment of new ways of selecting talented persons, Gao Yang said that the experience of reorganizing the various levels of the principal provincial, prefectural, municipal and county leadership groups proves that the discovery of qualified persons to join the various levels of leadership groups can be made through special investigations by organizational departments, supplemented by the wide solicitation of the ideas of the cadre masses. However, this system and method have their weaknesses, and they cannot prevent talented persons from being left out and errors of selection. For instance, the promotion to the leadership groups of cadres who were "not good enough as transcribing

clerks in a literary sense or as fire fighters in a military sense" has introduced many problems to units which were once considered good ones. Consequently, new ways should be adopted and new methods developed in the work of selecting cadres. It would not hurt for various municipal committees to select, from small and medium plants with poor production conditions and poor management, staff and workers who possess a relatively high degree of political awakening and who show a relatively good sense of unity with the troops. Through training, they may be tried as plant managers and shop chiefs. If this experience is successful, it could be gradually expanded. Another way is to solicit the opinions of others and select those who are commonly recognized as talented persons.

Gao Yang especially emphasized the need to persist with principles and to correct unhealthy trends. He said that in terms of correcting unhealthy trends within the party and of dealing a blow to serious economic crimes and criminal violations and the work of cleaning out the three categories of persons, the problem of not being able to persist with principles and not daring to face the situation squarely exists among the leadership cadres at the various levels of party organizations. A document released by the Hebei provincial party committee in March [1983] called for an investigation on a selective basis of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees during the months of July and August in terms of their ability to persist with principles and their courage to face situations squarely. Although this produced a vibration, it was not taken full advantage of and a situation of complete success was not established.

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